



Daily Report

Latin America

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Friday
20 October 1989

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Cuba

Communique Issued on Meeting on Namibia

FL1910124289 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] The delegations from Angola, Cuba, and South Africa issued a joint communique at the conclusion of the special meeting of the commission established in accordance with the Brazzaville Protocol that was signed in December 1988. The document indicates that during the past 3 days of talks in Johannesburg and Pretoria, the delegates discussed the status of the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435. It also adds that current reports were given on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The joint commission called on all the parties involved to contribute to the holding of free and fair elections [in Namibia] and it also called for the universal acceptance of the election results.

The communique says that during the past 2 weeks, improved cooperation has developed between the Namibian and UN police forces. It adds that the commission called for an urgent solution to the fact that former Koevoet members are incorporated into the Namibian police. The communique also stressed the need to maintain law and order to promote the holding of free and fair elections.

The commission decided that the next regular meeting will be held in South Africa from 25 to 27 November.

Veiga Welcomes Back 'New Group' of Returnees

FL1910125389 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Excerpt] A new group of internationalist combatants arrived in our country last night from the People's Republic of Angola. They were welcomed at Jose Marti Airport by Roberto Veiga, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Brigade Generals Rene Nunez Alvarado of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Bruno Rodriguez Curbelo of the Interior Ministry, and leaders of state, political, and mass organizations also met the returning internationalists at the airport. [passage omitted]

Scientific Protocol Signed With Soviet Union

FL1910135589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1330 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Cuba and the USSR have signed in Havana a scientific-technical and trade protocol. This is in addition to the current 5-year agreement which includes the exchange of high-tech equipment, medication, and raw material.

Cuba will provide the USSR with developed technological equipment, such as the (Medisit), (Cardiosit), laboratory equipment, and clinical furniture, while the USSR will provide our country with different medications and raw material for pharmaceutical production and other technologies in the health sector.

Raul Castro Congratulates Maneuvers Participants

FL1910132489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Army General Raul Castro Ruz conveyed his congratulations to those who participated in the "30th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution" maneuvers.

The second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba has said that during the tactical maneuvers that were held in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Havana City, he was able to observe the high degree of training attained by the defense councils, defense zones, production and defense brigades, special formations, and other groups. The minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces said that during his tour, he was able to see with satisfaction the integral development of the mountain areas and the growing economic and social level that the western region has experienced during the past few years.

Rodriguez Meets Housing Association Officials

FL2010025989 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 0232 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] During the sixth technical committee meeting for housing of the Latin American Association of Financial Institutions for Development, ALIDE, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met with some of the delegates attending the event.

Julio Kneit, president of the Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay and chairman of the above mentioned committee, and Carlos Galatea, secretary general of ALIDE, discussed with the Cuban leader the importance of the housing issue in Latin America.

Guadeloupe

French Government Appoints New Governor

FL1910144089 Bonaitre Trans World Radio
in English 1130 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] The French Government has appointed a new governor for hurricane-ravaged Guadeloupe. French Radio Internationale reports that the appointment came during a special cabinet meeting in Paris on the relief effort. (Jean Pierre Truce) has been named to the position replacing (Bernara Sarasan). No explanation has been given for the change.

Haiti

Organizations Invited To State Views on CEP

*FL1910142089 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole
in French 1600 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] The political party headed by Hubert de Ronceray, Mobilization for National Development [MDN], has once again spoken out against the actions being taken by the current, third, edition of the electoral council [CEP]. The MDN invites all corps or organizations represented in the CEP to publicly set forth their positions on the first 6 months of this CEP's functioning; on the CEP's organization, on its management, and particularly on the electoral calendar put out last 23 September.

According to the MDN, the time has come for everyone to ask himself if the nearsightedness and obsession with power of the nation's leaders are finally going to lead to a social upheaval, with all the disastrous consequences of such an event.

This is a communique from the information service of the political party headed by Hubert de Ronceray.

MDN Announces Deadline

*FL1910163189 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Excerpts] We have a press release from a political party called the Mobilization for National Development, MDN. In an 8 October communique, the coalition comprised of three political parties—the MDN, the Movement for the Organization of the Country [MOP], and the National Agricultural and Industrial Party [PAIN]—gave the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] a deadline of noon on 16 October to make necessary revisions to the electoral calendar, a calendar which this coalition deemed unacceptable. [passage omitted]

Next, the MDN-MOP-PAIN coalition issued a declaration calling for a general mobilization and announcing that there would be a number of peaceful actions on a national scale in the coming days. Next, the coalition went and joined with the National Assemblée, for a nationwide demonstration. [passage omitted]

Delegations from diverse geographical departments of Haiti have come and informed the coalition members that they have taken proper measures to prevent the functioning, in their particular territories, of all departmental, communal, or local electoral offices unless the electoral calendar is revised.

The MDN invites all corps or organizations with a representative on the CEP to publicly state their positions on the first 6 months of the CEP's operations; on its organization, on its management, and particularly on the electoral calendar published last 23 September.

According to the coalition, the time has come for everyone to unite to avoid a social upheaval, with all the disastrous consequences that such an upheaval might provide.

This was a press release from the MDN's information service.

Instructions Given to Military

*FL1910165289 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale
in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] The Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] General Headquarters has sent a copy of the electoral agenda and calendar, published by the military government, to all commanding officers of military organizations in the capital and in all provincial towns. The commanding officers have been instructed to provide aid and protection to legally recognized political parties, these being the legally recognized political parties already engaged in the electoral process. Proper measures have already been taken to have freedom of assembly and freedom of expression respected, as stipulated in Articles 28 and 31 of the 1987 Constitution. These freedoms are to be respected, so that these legally recognized political parties can function normally and not disturb the public peace as they go about their work.

This is a press release from the Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information and Coordination, announcing that the FADH General Headquarters has sent a copy of the electoral agenda and calendar to the commanding officers of all military organizations in both the capital and our provincial towns.

This is National Haitian Radio, the government radio. [passage omitted]

Narcisse Press Conference, Resolution Reported

*FL1910195089 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Report by correspondent Frankel Pierre from Miragoane]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Yesterday afternoon, 17 October, the Organization for the Assembly and Defense of the Peasants, which is affiliated to the National Alliance of People's Organizations, [ORDP-ANOP] held a big assembly at the parish hall in Miragoane to express its displeasure with the high cost of living, poverty, and insecurity. [passage omitted]

A 6-point resolution was issued.

The first point is that the government must bring down the price of flour, sugar, cooking oil, gas, pruning knives, machetes, cement, (?tin roofing sheets), rents, tuition, and so forth.

The second point is that the government must bring down the cost of leasing both government lands and lands belonging to big landowners.

Third, the government must fire and bring to trial all macoute section chiefs and must remove the section chiefs from under army control and put them under the control of the Ministry of Justice.

Fourth, the government must take measures to put an end to insecurity in Haiti and must recognize the vigilance brigades as being the population's response to the prevailing insecurity.

Fifth, the government representatives in the area must try to find out at what price the owners of the ships that bring in contraband rice, flour, and sugar buy these products and at what price (?they are selling) these products (?off the boat). Then the government can fix prices, so that prices will not continue to climb.

The sixth point is that the Haitian people do not owe the International Monetary Fund or any other bank! The government must obtain the money with which to pay its (?buddies) from the other people that enjoyed this money along with the government.

They conclude by saying: Down with hunger, extreme poverty, the IMF, and insecurity. Long live the popular organizations, unity in the people's camp, vigilance brigades, and ORDP/ANOP.

Also, Daniel Narcisse, head of the the Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces [CLFD], held a news conference at Peters Disco in Miragoane. The conference was to have been held at 1500 [on 17 October]. However, Narcisse did not show up until 1800. [passage omitted]

When asked whether he joined the current government so he could have a job, Narcisse said: It was not for a job. I confronted them in order to save a certain situation.

When asked why he did not become a part of the Namphy government, he said: I did not, and would not have, become a part of the Namphy government because it did not offer dialogue.

When asked what difference there was between the Avril and Namphy governments, Narcisse answered: This is the best government Haiti has had in the past 3 years. [passage omitted]

Someone asked: Regarding elections, Mr Narcisse, don't you think there might be another 29 November?

Narcisse hurried to catch a ride on the coattails of the Dessalines Barracks and the Leopards Corps, which no longer exist, saying that it was they who did it; and that, thank God, they no longer exist.

Thus, many observers think that Narcisse came to town to campaign and to effect propaganda for Gen Avril. [passage omitted]

Elections, Insecurity Discussed

FL1910142989 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Report by Miragoane correspondent Yves Marie Jasmin from Petit Goave]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Also, on the afternoon of that same day, Tuesday 17 October, in Miragoane, the general coordinator of the Liaison Committee of the Democratic Forces [CLFD], citizen Daniel Narcisse, held a meeting with a sizable number of young people from Miragoane at what used to be Peters Disco. Narcisse spoke for a good while, explaining the humanistic philosophy of the CLFD, which Narcisse said has 400,000 members throughout Haiti. Narcisse says that the CLFD is obliged to collaborate with the government of General Prosper Avril because this government has a sense of dialogue and offers certain guarantees of democracy. Narcisse said this government has already fully realized 49 projects and has begun another 39.

Narcisse also said that while working within the system of the government in place, the CLFD is working against a number of forces that do not wish to see change in Haiti.

The young people attending this meeting asked many questions about, for example, the insecurity problem, the signing of the agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the electoral calendar, and so forth. They asked who was providing the CLFD with its operating expenses?

Narcisse pointed out that it was joint action, the collaboration of the population with the Haitian Army, that could solve the problem of insecurity. Regarding the IMF agreement, Narcisse said that if the agreement had not been signed, the population of Haiti and the Haitian Government would both be walking on their knees because this country, which has many economic problems, has no other choice.

Regarding the future elections, Narcisse declared that the CLFD would run candidates at all levels, so as to have political power too. This is because without political power, no one can make any changes whatsoever in Haiti. However, in regard to the election calendar, Narcisse thinks the Permanent Electoral Council will not scorn the complaints being made by a number of sectors throughout Haiti.

Before signing off, we inform listeners that this morning, Wednesday 18 October, as we were coming to Petit Goave, in the (Charbonne) area near town, we ran into three big barricades blocking the road.

Costa Rica

President Arias Comments on Peace Efforts, Plan

PA1910234789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2015 GMT
11 Oct 89

[By Mauricio Vicent]

[Text] San Jose, 11 Oct (EFE)—Costa Rican President Oscar Arias asked Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to help him convince Cuban President Fidel Castro to "take his hands off Central America" and stop supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Arias told EFE that he made that request "on one occasion" in a letter to Gorbachev.

The Costa Rican president and Nobel Peace Prize laureate for his peace-seeking efforts in Central America, said that he asked Gorbachev to mediate an end to Cuban "material and military" support for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador.

"Mikhail Gorbachev has great influence over Castro and that is why I have a hard time understanding why Gorbachev is unable to persuade him, at least at the international level, to change Cuban policy toward Central America," Arias added.

Arias believes that "Fidel Castro could persuade FMLN commanders that dialogue is the correct path to follow."

"Gorbachev said that I overvalue his influence, but I replied: Perhaps they will not do as you recommend, but no one will do anything against your will," Arias added.

The Costa Rican president, mastermind of the peace plan or Arias Plan for Central America, recalled that "there was skepticism about this plan in June 1986."

"To the Sandinists, the plan followed the guidelines of the government in Washington, and to the U.S. Government, it was designed to lend a hand to President Ortega," Arias explained.

According to Arias, under such circumstances, it was "very difficult" to convince either party that the plan was "in keeping with the values of the Costa Rican people" and sought to promote dialogue, negotiation, and diplomacy as the way to settle conflicts and different views.

"Ultimately, most people of the world now believe in our goodwill and sincerity," Arias added.

Costa Rica, the president pointed out, has become "a moral power" because it has "credibility and moral authority to talk about democracy and the values that we have defended for so long."

As for El Salvador, Arias said that his effort to persuade the guerrillas that "weapons are not the answer, that they should instead negotiate with the government of President Alfredo Cristiani" proved to be "very exhausting."

The Costa Rican politician recalled that the peace plan "does not ban governments from granting military aid, therefore, no one has criticized Soviet aid to the Sandinist government and U.S. aid to the Salvadoran Government."

However, he added, "it categorically bans support for insurgent forces."

"Despite problems, the peace plan has survived and constitutes hope for 28 million human beings in the region," Arias pointed out.

He assured that "we have created a new atmosphere in Central America, we have lost our fear of talking to each other."

As for the specific situation of area nations that are confronting the most serious difficulties, the Costa Rican president said that "much more" has been accomplished with the Nicaraguan problem than the Salvadoran problem, because aid to the contras was suspended, talks began in Sapoá, and the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance in Honduran territory was approved.

He regretted that, "in contrast, there is still violence in El Salvador," but expressed hope that "prudence will prevail" in the talks between the Salvadoran Government and guerrillas.

Concerning the contras' situation, Arias recalled that the five Central American presidents agreed that humanitarian aid for the anti-Sandinist forces must continue.

He explained that, "because the Nicaraguan economy is devastated, humanitarian aid is required to help 10,000 or 11,000 soldiers [as published] and their families to return to their fatherland."

Arias said that this aid "was conceived in keeping with the spirit of the Tela declaration (signed in August by the Central American presidents)" which specifies "7 December as the deadline for repatriation."

"That depends on the Sandinist government's encouraging their return, on the progress of the electoral process, and also a little on the economic conditions of the fighters of the Nicaraguan Resistance," he noted.

Arias added: "The Reagan administration could not hide its anger or annoyance with me, or even its contempt."

However, today he added "paradoxically, the United States is helping us a lot in negotiations with the private banks."

The Costa Rican president felt the U.S. aid shows "we have the Washington government as a true ally that, together with the IMF and the World Bank, are pushing us along so we can reach a solution to the foreign debt problem as soon as possible."

El Salvador

FMLN-Government Reactions to Dialogue Process

Rebels Demand Officers Retirement

PA1910221289 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY
in Spanish 18 Oct 89 p 2

[Report by Mario Erwin Larin]

[Text] San Jose—According to a communique from FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] rebels, the dismantling of "La Tandonia" [1966 class of the Captain Gerardo Barrios Military School] is the first fundamental point of the FMLN proposal for purging and professionalizing the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The rebels indicate its chief purpose is the removal of the "hegemonic group within the Armed Forces that has created major economic interests around the war and blocked possibilities for negotiating peace."

The rebels add that civilians chosen by the country's political forces must occupy the posts of minister and deputy minister of defense, as well as other public security positions.

In addition, it asks the Army to purge itself through a general assembly of the Armed Forces, and that it change the military school into a military university, to be professionalized.

Another important point is the demand for the retirement of Defense Minister General Rafael Humberto Larios and Air Force Commander General Juan Rafael Bustillo.

Here is list of officers from the 35th graduating class the FMLN feels must be retired as a condition for a cease-fire:

Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces; Deputy Defense Minister Colonel Juan Orlando Zepeda; Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Inocente Orlando Montano; Deputy Chief of Staff Colonel Gilberto Rubio Rubio; National Police Director Colonel Dionisio Ismael Machuca; Treasury Police Director Colonel Hector Heriberto Hernandez; National Guard Chief Colonel Juan Carlos Carrillo Schlenker; 1st Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Francisco Helena Fuentes; 2d Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Jose Humberto Gomez; 3d Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas; 4th Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Ciro Lopez Roque; 5th Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Jose Emilio Chavez Caceres; 6th Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Ricardo Alfonso Casanova Sandoval; National Navy Commander Humberto P Villalta; Colonel Juan Armando Rodriguez Mendoza, commander of Military Detachment No 5; and Colonel Roberto Mauricio Staben, commander of Military Detachment No 7.

Guerrillas: 'No Substantial Results'

PA2010030789 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos
in Spanish to El Salvador 0015 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] During an interview for Radio Venceremos, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, FMLN commander, said no substantial results were obtained in the second round of talks held in San Jose. The government is unwilling to negotiate, the commission cannot decide, and the people must fight, Ana Guadalupe Martinez said.

President Cristiani on Talks

PA2010031789 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0203 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Speech by President Alfredo Cristiani to the nation; broadcast in progress—live or recorded]

[Text] ...which is the overall result, but also analyzed the manner in which this meeting was held because we believe, and we have always believed, that the people must be informed, the people must know the truth. Initially, this second meeting with the FMLN is a followup to the Mexico accord in September.

We want to begin by briefly explaining what the Mexico accord was, particularly what we agreed to discuss in the meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica. We have here the text of the Mexico accord, and in the chapter concerning the next meeting it says: The topic of discussion will be the end of hostilities, based on proposals by the government and the FMLN.

In view of the Mexico accord, our delegation began to work on a proposal that would make every possible effort to outline what could be an end to hostilities. Why have we insisted on this topic? Because we want an end to violence in our country, the end of weapons firing, the end of bomb explosions, the end of mines mutilating the little hands and feet of children in rural areas. We want to see an end to the destruction of El Salvador, and an atmosphere of cordiality and tranquillity with greater possibilities for the dialogue process.

That is the philosophy, because we believe that the Salvadoran people, and each one of you as part of the Salvadoran people, do not deserve this violent situation, this hostile situation generated by the armed groups of the FMLN.

The proposal is also based on the Central American peace plan, Esquipulas II, and the subsequent agreements signed by the five Central American presidents. I would like to recall the Tela agreement, the last agreement. In part III, the agreement reads as follows:

The FMLN is strongly urged to end hostilities in an immediate and effective manner to hold a dialogue that will lead to giving up the armed struggle; the FMLN members will return to democratic life.

And what do the Central American presidents mean with that very categorical passage? They want to say that it is

the FMLN that must stop its hostilities, and do so at once, immediately, and effectively in order to hold a dialogue. What this means is that the presidents, as any rational people, feel it is more advantageous to conduct a process of dialogue without bombs and bullets. What else does the agreement say? It says the end of hostilities will permit a dialogue so that the FMLN will later abandon the armed struggle, disband as an armed group, surrender its weapons, and join democratic and institutional life.

By this, they—even Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega who signed the agreement—mean there is institutional life in El Salvador and democracy, which they are asking the FMLN to join. This is the spirit of the proposal the government took to San Jose, Costa Rica. Because the proposal we adopted is so long, it would be impossible for me to read it to you, so that you can be informed.

However, you will be able to see for yourselves tomorrow what I am saying to you tonight, because the proposal will be published in all of our country's newspapers. There, you will see that the government is faithfully complying with what the five Central American presidents signed in the Tela accord, and that we are following up on the terms of the first dialogue in Mexico.

What does the FMLN do in San Jose? First, drawing away from the agreement made in Mexico, it does not want to talk about ceasing hostilities. It introduces several proposals, which the FMLN claims are an expansion on the Mexico proposal, and presents several documents to the Salvadoran delegation. By the way, the FMLN also violates the Mexico pact by not respecting the discretion of the dialogue process. Once again it presents these documents to the news media before presenting them to the Salvadoran Government delegation. As you will see, the delegation received quite a few documents from the FMLN there.

The FMLN has done nothing but insist on an immediate answer to all of this. Logically, I cannot say that their's is a serious position because when a number of documents are put forward, a period of time is required to analyze them. However, the FMLN immediately rejected the government's proposal, saying that it would not accept it. What does this mean? That the FMLN no longer wants to talk about the end of the hostilities, but wants to introduce new topics at the San Jose meeting.

However, despite the FMLN's position, and although there has not been an in-depth study of all the documents, one can see at first glance that the proposals they have put forward are totally absurd. I will cite an example: You know very well that the FMLN has admitted to being unable to maintain a position, that if it attempts to occupy a town, in less than 24 hours the Armed Forces drive it out. It cannot maintain a position in the country. Nevertheless, the FMLN proposal attempts to establish territorial limits with the government.

While it is true that the FMLN exists and is a reality, I believe that reality has a dimension, a size. The results of

the past elections, the results of something over 3 percent [won by the Democratic Convergence], indicate that the FMLN is a reality, but a very small one, and that it does not have the right to force a government and a people to violate their constitutional system.

Meanwhile, the FMLN has come up with the totally absurd notion that the government must dismiss the entire [military] class of '66, the defense minister, and the commander of the Air Force. That is totally absurd, it is a ridiculous position that does not truly show any intention to movement toward peace. The FMLN proposal also calls for the government to instruct the Legislative Assembly to change all of the Supreme Court justices. These, Salvadoran friends, are totally absurd positions; although these are somewhat different, their previous positions are ever present.

The government will not at any time violate the Constitution, it will never question the sacrifices that you and all the Salvadoran people have made during these long years in order to gradually strengthen the democratic process, which may not be perfect—and we would like to discuss different ways of perfecting it—but we will never sell it or sacrifice it, especially under circumstances which, by all means, are absurd.

What is worse, however, is that along with the attitude the FMLN has displayed in Costa Rica, along with its rejection of everything the government says, its attempts to modify the agenda we had agreed upon in Mexico, its efforts to introduce a series of documents, and its demand for immediate answers, it has initiated a strategy of murders here in El Salvador. Everyone has noticed: they murdered a reporter's wife and son. Why? Because they had a relative in the Armed Forces. They have murdered an innocent young girl, at a safe distance, in a cowardly manner, only because she was a relative of an Armed Forces member. Yesterday they attempted to murder a former military man who also has a relative in the Armed Forces.

What does all of this mean? That the FMLN intends to talk over there [Costa Rica] and to make an entire case out of its defending human rights, while murdering people and violating the human rights they claim to be defending, on a daily basis. All of these FMLN attitudes force us to dialogue, and as I said at the beginning, I must be completely clear and open. I must tell the Salvadoran people the truth.

I believe that so far the FMLN has not displayed the political resolve to achieve peace. First of all, the FMLN does not want to talk about ending the conflict, it does not want to give the entire country—you and I, my dear viewers—the opportunity to stop living in this whirlpool of violence, to live in peace, and to allow the process to progress in the search for solutions that will gradually give us firm and lasting peace, within an atmosphere of tranquillity.

The FMLN's attitude is one of provocation. It wants to provoke the government into getting up from the dialogue table; it has tried to anger the members of the commission by insulting them. All in all, the FMLN is trying to force the government to desist. Why are they seeking this? Because all they want is a little more image, the image that they have completely lost because their spaces have been closed. No one in the world will continue to justify an armed struggle. That is a thing of the past.

President Arias was right when he said that perhaps Fidel Castro is the only one who insists on the situation—and who seems to have not yet returned from the Sierra Maestra where he was in 1959. That seems to be the attitude of the FMLN leaders. What else do the Armed Forces, I mean [corrects himself], does the FMLN want with all these absurd proposals and attitudes? It is seeking to divide the Armed Forces. It is seeking to isolate the government of the Republic. It wants to [discredit] the government image, which has been consolidated little by little at the international level, because we are showing to the world that there is a democracy here, that a democratic process is being consolidated, and that the forces that already exist within the democratic system are forces that truly want and seek peace, rather than forces that assassinate and cause destruction. Therefore, we can no longer think at this moment, that the FMLN has only viewed the dialogue from a strategic point of view.

However, we want to say something. All this strategy should not confuse the Salvadoran people. We must be calm because the government of the Republic will not give an inch and will continue, through rational means, to struggle and search for peace, to which you and all Salvadorans are entitled. We are not going to fall into the traps the FMLN is trying to put before us. However, at this moment, what we should see is who wants peace and who does not want to search for peace. Up to this moment, the FMLN has given no evidence it wants to attain peace and tranquility for you, the Salvadoran people.

Nevertheless, we must not be pessimistic. Although it is true that one cannot say, for propaganda purposes, that outstanding results were obtained at the meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, some results were attained. The dialogue process will continue, and that should eliminate all traces of pessimism. We must think that the dialogue process that began in Mexico was not broken in San Jose, Costa Rica, and that this process will continue next month in Caracas, Venezuela. The issue again will be ceasing hostilities. We are becoming more and more aware of the various positions, and there is less room to play strategic games with the dialogue process.

The Salvadoran Government is willing to discuss any subject in this dialogue process. However, we must do this in an orderly manner. When we reach an agreement, such agreements must be respected. That is the attitude that should prevail if there is a true political desire to achieve peace. Therefore, once again I want to conclude

my message by making an appeal for unity. We must be united for peace. All sectors—political, labor, religious, and business—must demand that the FMLN show a true desire to achieve peace. We must demand that the FMLN stop trying to use peace in El Salvador for strategic purposes. If the FMLN truly wants peace, why does it continue to smuggle weapons—probably from Nicaragua—into El Salvador. Today, a truck from Nicaragua loaded with weapons and explosives for the FMLN was confiscated at the border with Honduras. This shows that the FMLN is not yet seriously searching for peace in El Salvador. However, the unity of the Salvadoran people should force the FMLN to search for peace. The unity of the Salvadoran people should close political space so the [FMLN] will stop its strategic games. All of us, united, should demand that the FMLN take the dialogue process seriously, equally as seriously as the Salvadoran Government. We firmly believe we must search through peaceful means to have peace and calm in El Salvador.

Salvadoran brothers, let us not dismay. We have always said that we should not have excessive enthusiasm. This is not an easy problem, there will be obstacles, it is a difficult problem. However, we have always said you can be sure that your government is working for peace and will not cease to work for peace.

May God bless you. Good evening.

Rebels Warn of Intensification

PA2010041489 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT
20 Oct 89

[Excerpts] San Jose, 19 Oct (AFP)— The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) today warned the Alfredo Cristiani government that it will intensify the war throughout the country "if the government does not take the dialogue process seriously." The dialogue process began a month ago in Mexico and continued this week in San Jose, Costa Rica. This was stated by Commander Jesus Rojas, member of the FMLN negotiation commission, during a news conference in San Jose.

"We are going to intensify the armed struggle to exert pressure on the government so it takes the negotiation process seriously. We are also going to do this to show that if we are promoting the dialogue, it is because we want peace and not because we are weak in the military aspect," Rojas said. [passage omitted]

Rojas said that during the meeting in San Jose it was not possible to attain progress "because the government commission had no authority to make decisions on the main topics that were proposed," which dealt with human rights, a halt to repression, and the full restoration of democratic liberties.

Rojas maintained that two military chiefs who went to San Jose as advisers to the government delegation, but who did not directly participate in the talks, "only came to gag the government delegation."

Referring to Police Director Colonel Ismael Machuca and 3d Infantry Brigade Commander Colonel Mauricio Vargas, Rojas said they "established the limits and boundaries that should not be overstepped" by the members of the delegation appointed by President Alfredo Cristiani.

Rojas said the FMLN was not willing to decree a unilateral cease-fire—it had not been agreed upon—as the government had wanted, because "that would have been suicide for our troops since the Army does not respect the zones under our control."

However, Rojas said he hopes some progress will be made in Venezuela during the talks on the cessation of hostilities which could lead to an end of the war.

Two Injured by Explosion at Politician's Home

PA1910133089 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL
in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] At 0025 today, unidentified individuals threw a backpack containing an explosive device at the home of Ruben Zamora Rivas, located in the Vista Hermosa neighborhood in this capital. We repeat: unidentified persons hurled a backpack containing an explosive device at the home of Ruben Zamora Rivas at 0025 today.

Reports received by the YSKL News Center indicate that two security people were slightly injured in the explosion, and the politician's home sustained some damage.

Further on Bomb Attack

PA1910154889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
1437 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Oct (ACAN - EFE)—Two security agents were injured during bomb attacks today by an unidentified group against the residences of leftist leaders Ruben Zamora and Aronete Diaz.

Aronete Diaz, leader of the National Democratic Union, reported that early today two powerful bombs exploded at her residence and that of her neighbor Ruben Zamora, leader of a group of leftist parties under the Democratic Convergence.

The residences which were partially destroyed by the powerful explosions are in Vista Hermosa neighborhood, south of San Salvador.

Two security guards at Zamora's residence, namely Luis Reina and Santiago Vela, were injured in the attack and taken to the general hospital by the Salvadoran Red Cross.

The Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, "vigorously" condemned the attacks in a communique issued today. [Hamburg DPA in Spanish at 1432 GMT on 19 October 89 reports that a Lutheran Church was also attacked with explosives]

Government Scores Attack

PA1910204589 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora
in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Press bulletin from the National Communications Secretariat]

[Text] The government of the Republic once more issues a protest rejecting the terrorism which has been recently unleashed by groups of assassins, who are trying to preclude the dialogue process aimed at achieving, through legal and civilized means, the peace that the Salvadoran people want so much.

Early this morning urban commandos perpetrated a dynamite attack on the residence of political leader Ruben Zamora, who was resting with his family. Fortunately Dr Zamora, his wife, and his children escaped unharmed from the terrorist attack—which only caused property damage.

Extremist groups have recently increased their violence. They first assassinated a distinguished journalist's wife and son; then they mercilessly killed a high-ranking military officer's daughter; then they attacked an Army officer's brother; and now, within a framework of increased terrorist actions, they have carried out an attack on a political leader.

The government believes that the motives behind all these actions are related, and are aimed at causing destabilization and precluding the dialogue process currently being sponsored by the government with absolute seriousness and political willingness to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict which has caused mourning in our homeland.

The government of the Republic condemns this new terrorist action, evidently perpetrated by those who do not want peace and prefer to continue a violent system, and urges the Salvadoran people to remain calm and trust that the government will continue exerting itself to achieve peace.

The government of the Republic is currently investigating these reprehensible actions and will enforce the law against the culprits.

National Communications Secretariat

Ruben Zamora Unharmed

PA2010032989 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos
in Spanish to El Salvador 0138 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] Ruben Zamora, leader of the Popular Social Christian Movement and the Democratic Convergence, was unharmed following a terrorist attack.

Zamora said the country is suffering from a wave of violence launched by groups that do not want the negotiations to succeed. He also said there are ultrarightist groups that do not seek a negotiated settlement because they believe their interests will be harmed, and added

that there are groups within the Armed Forces and ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] that do not want the negotiations. He said these groups tend to react with increased violence.

Guatemala

Commander of Guerrilla Group Interviewed

FL2010040789 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 2343 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Interview with Gaspar Ilom, commander in chief of the Armed People's Organization, ORPA, and member of general command of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, by Benito Joaquin Milanes, place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Milanes] Commander Ilom, let's talk now about Tela and the URNG.

[Ilom] We see the Tela meeting within the general framework that has emerged since Esquipulas II. We feel that, as a beginning, it provides favorable conditions. It makes room for political struggle and the search for democratization, which has its different manifestations and expressions in various countries.

In the case of Guatemala, the essential issue is that Cerezo's government has not fulfilled at all the Esquipulas II agreements. The government has also [word indistinct] under the shadows of Esquipulas II. The government was still trying to project a democratic image, first as a great protagonist, and later, almost mercifully asking from the other presidents to understand its situation.

We presented an initiative at the Tela meeting that President Arias took. It was an initiative meant to unblock the dialogue, and to propose a broader dialogue which would begin a process in Guatemala to find a political solution. That proposal was disclosed at the presidents' meeting. President Cerezo asked that no mention be made of that situation because his capability to survive in Guatemala as president was completely limited and that a dialogue proposal for the search to a political solution could compromise his presidential mandate.

Honduras

Rebel Weapons From Nicaragua Seized at Border

PA1910205389 Tegucigalpa Voz De Honduras Network
in Spanish 1740 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Report on interview with Colonel Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, Armed Forces public relations director; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Suarez] In La Fraternidad area yesterday, at the Espino customs post on the Nicaraguan border, units of the 101st Infantry Brigade stopped a van coming from

Nicaragua that was supposedly carrying office equipment. However, secret compartments were found during a search of the vehicle. These compartments, which took up most of the interior of the vehicle, were filled with a large quantity of military equipment and literature from Nicaragua.

Among the equipment we seized: Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, Uzi submachineguns, cartridge clips for AK-47 rifles, RPG-7 grenade launchers, 60mm mortars, RPG-7 grenades, 60mm mortar ammunition, hand grenades, electric fuses, explosives, radio communications equipment, and training manuals for urban warfare.

We are still investigating and evaluating the seized equipment. We will report what we learn to the local and international media when we complete the preliminary stage of the investigation. This is what I can tell you now about the rumors going around about this incident.

[Reporter] Will the media have access to the van and the equipment?

[Suarez] Yes, of course. We are only awaiting the preliminary phase of the investigation to inform the media. This will be sometime this afternoon or early tomorrow morning.

[Reporter] To whom were the van and weapons consigned?
[Suarez] The van has Salvadoran license plates. It was in transit between Nicaragua and El Salvador. According to the documents, it was only transiting Honduras.

FMLN Proposes Holding Talks With Military

PA1910222789 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
2128 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—It was reported today in Tegucigalpa that the Salvadoran guerrillas proposed to the Honduran Armed Forces the start of talks to keep Honduran troops from getting involved in El Salvador's domestic strife.

The Salvadoran rebels made their proposal in a letter addressed to the Honduran Armed Forces Higher Council, noting "the dangerous and delicate" situation Central America is experiencing owing to U.S. intervention in El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

The guerrillas also accused Honduran soldiers of making incursions into Salvadoran territory, thus getting involved in the war the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) is waging against Salvadoran troops. However, the FMLN feels the Honduran troops have entered El Salvador without the authorization of their superiors.

"We once again express our interest in holding talks with a Honduran Armed Forces delegation to discuss the Salvadoran situation," stated the FMLN letter that local news media divulged in Tegucigalpa.

A Honduran Armed Forces' Public Relations Directorate spokesman said he has not officially learned of the

FMLN letter and that "it is false that the Honduran Armed Forces entered El Salvador."

"The FMLN guerrillas enter Honduran territory, and they have sometimes used Salvadoran refugee camps as sanctuaries to rest or to get weapons sent from Nicaragua," the source noted.

The spokesman said, "If Honduran troops had entered El Salvador, more than one soldier would have died since the FMLN began announcing these incursions."

Congress Elects New Armed Forces Chief

PA201000889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
2322 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The Honduran Legislative Assembly today elected Colonel Arnulfo Cantarero Lopez as new Armed Forces chief to replace Brigadier General Humberto Regalado Hernandez.

The Armed Forces had sent the National Congress a list of three officers—including Cantarero Lopez, aged 44—from which to elect the new military chief.

Cantarero Lopez was elected by a vote of 108 in favor and 2 abstentions; there were 24 congressmen absent from the voting.

The new chief of the Armed Forces is the first officer to graduate from a Honduran Academy. He will assume his post in January 1990 and hold it until 1993.

Nicaragua

Reportage of Publicity Surrounding U.S. Funding

Ramirez Denounces Aid

PA1910131289 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1213 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Doctor Sergio Ramirez Mercado said yesterday that the the right-wing parties' electoral campaign is being financed with the same dollars that were given to the contras to kill the Nicaraguan people. The acting president thus referred to the U.S. Congress' decision, approved on Tuesday 17 October, to support the right-wing coalition UNO [National Opposition Union]. The Sandinist leader asked: The contras failed even though they were given billions of U.S. dollars, so what do you think lies in store for the right-wing?

[Begin Ramirez recording] The same dollars that served to assassinate, kidnap, destroy, burn, and spread terrorism in the countryside, that is, the dollars given to the counterrevolution, are the same dollars that will be sent to finance those parties. They are not different; they are the same greenbacks; their color has not changed. We cannot disregard this fact in the electoral campaign. The same dollars are being given by the same people, because they could not defeat the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and annihilate the revolution with the

war. Colonel Enrique Bermudez' counterrevolutionaries were not given \$9 million; they were given billions of dollars in weapons, ammunition, airplanes, transportation, communications equipment, explosives, mines, propaganda, offices in Miami, offices in Costa Rica, and offices in the United States over the years.

What did they use all this for? What did they use all this for? [repeats himself] They certainly caused a lot of deaths, destruction, and suffering among the Nicaraguan mothers. That is all they could do—cause pain and suffering. Did they seize power with those millions of dollars? Did they ever come close to seizing power? They never could.

Do you think they will beat us in the elections with \$9 million? First of all, some of those dollars will not reach their destination because there are currently a lot of excited people waiting with open palms for the dollars to start falling. [end recording]

Donations 'Legal Problem'

PA1910131989 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1224 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Station commentary by Aldo Diaz Lacayo]

[Text] Foreign donations are not forbidden in Nicaragua, either from the viewpoint of the source, or of the recipient. Nor are they forbidden on the basis of their type. Therefore, the problem is not the one portrayed by the sold-out opposition that will receive them. The problem has nothing to do with the political management of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, or with an alleged hypocritical attitude on the part of the Nicaraguan state. The problem of the U.S. donations to the alliance of the sold-out opposition parties is a simple legal problem, nothing more. All donations from abroad have to be authorized by the Foreign Cooperation Ministry, in line with the Foreign Donations Law, and all political donations must also comply with the procedures outlined in the enabling regulations of that law.

Consequently, what is prohibited in Nicaragua are clandestine foreign donations, those donations that enter the country without being registered with the Foreign Cooperation Ministry, and without the ministry's express authorization. The law presupposes that all foreign donations should be legal in origin and should be intended for purposes that are also legal. In other words, any donation that seeks deliberately to elude the law must necessarily be considered an illicit, subversive donation that runs counter to national security.

The U.S. Government has already sent \$8.5 million to Nicaragua illegally, and it now plans to send \$5 million [as heard] more. The National Endowment for Democracy, the famous NED, brought in \$3.5 million. The CIA introduced \$5 million, according to the magazine NEWSWEEK, and the \$5 million [as heard] that the U.S. Congress has just approved is also to be brought into Nicaragua by the NED.

The U.S. Congress, and of course, the sold-out opposition, are manipulating Nicaraguan and international public opinion. The form of this manipulation is simple. On approving an open donation, that is, before the eyes of the entire world, the U.S. Congress wants to give the impression that the donation is legal. The idea is to establish a parallel between the open manner in which the U.S. Congress has discussed and approved the donation and the legality of the donation. This is a deliberate, monstrous fallacy.

In addition, another equally deliberate and monstrous lie is being told: that the \$8.5 million that has already been brought into the country, and the additional \$5 million [as heard] that is planned are not political donations, and therefore, there is no reason to share this money with the Supreme Electoral Council for the Fund for Democracy. First of all, it must be reiterated that the U.S. Government and the sold-out opposition have not complied, and do not want to comply, with the requirement that donations be reported and the authorization of the Foreign Cooperations Ministry sought, as is the case with any nonpolitical [as heard] donation. Second, no matter how much they try to disguise this donation, calling it a nonpolitical donation, the fact is that these donations have been made within the framework of the Nicaraguan electoral process. Therefore, they are political donations.

If the U.S. Government persists in its efforts to bring in these donations illegally, the Nicaraguan Government will have no choice but to ferret out these illegal donations and apply the full weight of the law to those who are receiving them.

Everything will be better.

Money Could Be Illegal

PA1910235489 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
10 Oct 89 pp 1, 5

[Text] A source close to "Civic Way" [U.S. funded group that seeks to provide instruction on registering to vote and voting] has told BARRICADA that approximately \$500,000 could have been illegally introduced into Nicaragua through a private corporation, Constructions and Projects [CYPISA], to finance UNO parties.

CYPISA is closely connected to COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], owns an international agency, and identifies itself with the letters IML, which could serve as a legal cover to bring NED [National Endowment for Democracy] money into Nicaragua. Jeronimo Sequeira, who is also the finance secretary for "Civic Way," is CYPISA president.

Part of this money was used to finance UNO's proselytizing activities on 15 October, the second day of members' registration. Nevertheless, Mariano Fiallos, president of the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE], told BARRICADA yesterday that the CSE has no reports on

any financing for the electoral campaign, and that the balance of the "Fund for Democracy" is still zero.

Gilberto Cuadra, COSEP president and one of the leaders of "Civic Way," admitted receiving money from the NED, "much less than \$200,000." Civic Way president Carlos Quinonez has said that this money was handled by the International Foundation of Electoral Systems [Fundacion Internacional de Sistemas Electorales, IFES], a NED agency that answers directly to the U.S. Congress.

"Civic Way" is one of 20 "plans" to finance the parties through "cover organizations," which the U.S. Congress approved for the NED last year. This package amounts to \$3.5 million.

The "Civic Way" project was organized in Costa Rica by NED official Richard Soudrett and Henry Quintero, who met in San Jose on 1 August with CYPISA President Sequeira, "with whom they agreed on an initial package of \$423,000 to establish "Civic Way." These expenditures would include the remodeling of offices, initial outlays, office equipment, transportation, and support equipment."

Later, on 28 August, Quintero arrived in the country as a CYPISA "consultant" to give the green light to the budget.

According to Carlos Quinonez, early efforts were made to organize a National Council of Notables, with members from social and humanitarian organizations. "These people, however, have no time for such things." For this reason, "independent" persons were selected. Nevertheless, all of the people Quinonez describes as "independent" are active members—some of them are leaders—of UNO parties, including Cuadra himself, Quinonez, Hortensia Rivas—Luis Sanchez' wife—Joaquin Mejia, and Donald Chavez of the Carlos Huembes CTN [Nicaraguan Workers Federation]. Quinonez defended "Civic Way" by saying: "We are only encouraging the people to vote, regardless of the party they vote for." Nevertheless, when asked if "Civic Way" supports the contras' demobilization, he replied that this is "voluntary" and that "there are no conditions for reconciliation." In addition, Cuadra said: "The entire country is full of contradictions. 'Civic Way,' as its name implies, advocates the defeat of militarism the civic way."

"Civic Way" started operating after NED officials arrived to meet with Sequeira. They established offices at Quinonez' home, which is being refurbished at a cost of \$5,000. Furniture is also being brought to the offices.

In addition to financing indirectly the UNO parties' proselytizing activities, "Civic Way" has initiated a process of penetration into lay sectors, and social, youth, women's, and teachers' organizations. The person in charge of this project is Hortensia Rivas of the PSN [Nicaraguan Socialist Party] who, as she herself said, has been conducting "training workshops" in Managua, Leon, Chinandega, Masaya, and Granada.

Even though Rivas has given assurances that this activity is not "linked to any single party" and that "it only promotes votes for any party," students at the Miguel de Cervantes Institute in San Judas yesterday told BARRICADA that several of them had been recruited to carry out political proselytism in the UNO's favor in exchange for 20,000 cordobas for each day of "activism," and a "Civic Way" t-shirt.

Melvin Fonseca, 13, said that a Cervantes Institute English teacher who is a member of "Civic Way" gave him 20,000 cordobas on 8 October to encourage people to register and vote "so that the FSLN will go."

Jose Angel Ruiz added that the opposition also encouraged the youths to register "so that Military Service will be eliminated," as established in the UNO program.

Quinonez and Gilberto Cuadra admitted yesterday that several youths in Managua were paid 25,000 cordobas on 8 October for "promoting registration." Cuadra admitted that "this is very little" for the activists.

Cuadra Quinonez and Hortensia Rivas denied they knew exactly how much the "Civic Way" has received from the NED. Rivas said that the organization "only receives equipment and stationery." When asked how the "workshops" she said she had been organizing had been financed, Rivas said that some of those "workshops" are being held in churches "all over the country."

Financed Chambers

Cuadra and Quinonez said that Jeronimo Sequeira, president of CYPISA, attends to the details of financial aid received, but BARRICADA was unable to talk directly with Sequeira because, according to his secretary, "he did not come to the office."

BARRICADA visited CYPISA, a business located on Norte highway near the Carlos Marx hospital, and even though it is apparently a construction business, its offices are "flooded" with "Civic Way" propaganda.

Meanwhile, Gilberto Cuadra said that the Chamber of Commerce is being financed directly by the NED, with an allotment of \$97,300 "for its work," part of which was used to finance UNO's proselytizing activity on 8 October.

UNO Candidate Receiving Somoquist Financing

PA1910172089 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1206 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Birds of a feather flock together. Violeta Barrios and her son Pedrin [Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios] are receiving financing directly from the relatives and flunkies of the Somoza family. Despite the integrity of the deceased Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, his anti-Somoquist feelings, and his struggle for the people, his widow Violeta Barrios and his son Pedro Chamorro Barrios have no qualms about allying themselves with Pedro's murderers.

Both Violeta Barrios, candidate of the rightist coalition UNO [National Opposition Union], and her son, Pedrin, receive dollars from Julio Somoza, son of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, deceased dictator and mastermind of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal's murder.

Proof that Pedrin, a former head of the contras, and Mrs Barrios receive financing is provided by the photographs presented this morning in EL NUEVO DIARIO as deputy Dr Danilo Aguirre Solis promised the National Assembly yesterday.

Dr Aguirre said that Julio Somoza is not only financing Mrs Barrio and Pedrin with the money that his family stole from the Nicaraguan public coffers, but he is also collecting money among the former Somoquist guardsmen and henchmen residing in the United States.

[Begin Aguirre recording] With an investment of millions of dollars, they want to achieve a restoration of Somozism. I am not practicing demagoguery here, nor am I trying to put the name of Somoza, with its attendant stigma, on the rightist platform in Nicaragua. We are speaking on the basis of what is happening. No sooner had we gotten over our amazement at seeing that some lists of candidates of the so-called UNO are full of veritable traitors to the fatherland, traitors who throughout their entire political careers have only divided and exploited the Nicaraguan people, corrupt Somozist officials, than we realized that the present activists have maintained those links. They are well-known henchmen of the past regime, former members of the OSN [Nicaraguan Security Organization]. Yet these people are the ones who complain daily to the electoral organizations. Their names are known to everyone.

But to our surprise—and we go from one surprise to another—tomorrow you will see in EL NUEVO DIARIO photographs of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios and his mother receiving money from the Somoza family, collecting money in Miami from former guardsmen and former officers, murderers and thieves, and from the Somoza family itself. If we add all this to the bill approved by the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Senate, we will conclude not only that it constitutes interference in our affairs, an offense to our sovereignty, and an attempt to distort the electoral process, but also that there is a deliberate intent to have this misrepresentation and distortion of the elections lead to the restoration of Somozism in this country. (end recording)

BARRICADA Accuses UNO Group of Violence

PA2010014089 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
9 Oct 89 pp 1, 2

[Article by J R Huerta and Martha Marina Gonzalez]

[Text] El Porton, Matagalpa—Militants of the Liberal Constitutionalist Party [PLC], drunk and armed with machetes, clubs, and stones, attacked a group of farm workers, mostly women and children, as they went to a

labor union activity of the La Pineda UPE [State Production Unit] at the Rolando Burgos Company on Saturday. The PLC is a member of the weak UNO [National Opposition Union] coalition.

PLC national leader Jaime Cuadra Somarriba, who was returning from a political campaign activity at the El Porton Indian settlement near the site of the incident, accompanied the attackers.

BARRICADA went to the site of the incident and interviewed witnesses. Zacarias Jarquin Castillo, one of the labor union members, said: "We were going to a labor union activity when several people on horseback coming in our direction charged their horses toward some children and a pregnant woman and started to stone us."

According to another report from San Rafael del Norte, some UNO activists murdered two and wounded six EPS [Sandinist People's Army] soldiers during an ambush on the Jose Benito Escobar BLC [Rapid Hunter Battalions] in the area of Los Angeles, 8 km northwest of San Rafael del Norte.

The terrorist attack took place on 6 October. SMP [Patriotic Military Service] members Jose Maria Moncada Garcia from Telpaneca, and Javier Gomez Diaz were killed and the following SMP members were wounded: Manuel Mairena Moran, Santos Talavera Inestroza, Fausto Polanco Lopez, Ismael Rodas Bucardo, Reynaldo Jose Lopez Bautista, and Francisco Quinonez Centeno.

Col Antenor Rosales, chief of the 1st military region of the EPS said that it is true that on 6 October a small group that operates in the area attacked EPS troops in open violation of the cease-fire. He added, however, that the military continues to be very well prepared to repel any contras that violate the cease-fire, and said that over the past few days, very small groups have entered the country surreptitiously.

As BARRICADA reported in yesterday's edition, previously another contra group had killed peasants Jose Angel Lopez Caliz and the child Rigoberto Lopez in Vigia Sur, northwest of Quilali. According to reports, the UNO gunmen mowed down the peasants because they refused to become UNO militants.

Col Rosales said that in addition to these crimes, the contras also carried out propaganda activities among the peasants to try to persuade them to vote for UNO in the future.

A communique from the reserve forces of the 4th Company of Battalion 64-62 said that they oppose the campaign activities of these armed groups, and condemned the crimes against and the intimidation and kidnappings of the peasant population. The reserve forces said: "This is nothing but the result of the U.S. administration's financing of the rightist parties."

However, despite the contras terrorist actions in region I, all 496 Voter Registration Boards [JRV] operated on 8 October. Many youths and soldiers came to register, several of them in uniform.

Col Rosales registered at JRV No 056 located in the Ismania School in the Aristeo Benavidez neighborhood. Several officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men stood in line with the rest of the people, waiting to register.

Jairo Sanchez, 17 and a member of the SMP, exercised his right to register for the first time that day and said: "In 1984 I wanted to register, but I was under age. Today I am here because I want to vote for the peace that we have achieved, because war is the pits [es chiva]."

Oscar Moreno, a civilian, registered because he will turn 16 on 23 January. He said: "I feel that I have the right to do so. Now I can participate and help make a decision. This makes me feel that I am an adult." Another youth, Francisco Javier Perez Olivas, said that he registered to vote for a government of peace and for a better distribution of wealth. "I am going to vote for the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front]," he said.

On this second Sunday of voter registration, several boards in various municipalities received visits from ONUEN [UN Observers for Electoral Verification in Nicaragua] and OAS observers and from the 15 U.S. delegates of the Permanent Action for Peace group who have been accredited by the Supreme Electoral Council.

During the registration process, the officials worked more efficiently at practically all tables and the observers from the political parties were present. Up until yesterday afternoon, there had been no reports of any problems that obstructed the work of the registration boards.

COSEP Leader Comments on U.S. Aid to UNO

PA1910202389 Managua Sistema Sandinista
Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Oct 89

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] A COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] directorate board member admitted today that the organization is waiting for a substantial grant from the \$9-million package approved by the Bush Administration. The business association recently changed its attitude toward the UNO [National Opposition Union] candidates.

COSEP President Gilberto Cuadra said that the six chambers that make up the private sector organization are in charge of giving logistical support to UNO's election campaign.

[Cuadra] "We—I use the word we to include all the chambers—provided various logistical services, using our private vehicles and the chambers' vehicles."

The COSEP chambers played their new political role in the election process during the registration of voters, which was carried out on Sunday 15 October.

[Cuadra] "The most important thing was the loan of equipment—the equipment we have here—which cost approximately 11 million [currency unspecified]. We calculate, based on the information we have, that it represents a 100-million loan, which represents approximately \$4,000."

Cuadra said that they are expecting a compensation out of the \$9-million package that was approved by the U.S. Congress, and will be directly handled by the National Endowment for Democracy, NED. A report said that the NED will covertly send part of the money through [name indistinct], a consulting firm which is the facade used to send financial aid to the Civic Way.

[Cuadra] "Nine million dollars. It would be a pleasure but I know that we will not get much [words indistinct] UNO for our participation in this. Perhaps we may get some, if UNO wants to compensate us for services rendered."

Cuadra said that the accounts have yet to be settled concerning the distribution of covert aid.

[Cuadra] "We are talking about \$9 million but, like I said, they have not given us.... [changes thought] The U.S. Administration has yet to decide how much will be given to UNO and the latter is already making plans."

Even though the COSEP and UNO admit that the dollars have already begun to circulate, the Supreme Electoral Council has yet to receive a cent—according to the contributions law—destined for the Fund for Democracy.

Industry Interest Rate Reduced 4 Percent

PA2010000989 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
6 Oct 89 pp 1, 5

[Text] Managers and directors of companies from various economic areas have stated that the reduction of the monthly interest rate from 14 to 10 percent for the industrial sector favors the recovery of trust in the National Financial System (SFN).

Except for a few industries, most companies have debts with the banks as a result of the economic recession, which is beginning to improve. However, the reduction of interest charges encourages companies to apply for new loans to increase their working capital and investments.

"I have just paid off a 260 million cordoba loan," said Zacaria Mondragon, manager of DELMOR industries, "but I intend to apply for a new 240 million cordoba loan."

He added that with lower interest rates credit will play an important role in reactivating the economy.

In addition, Mondragon stated that the reduction in inflation will contribute to changing the obsolete views that some managers still hold.

Luis Ocampo, general manager of FANATEX, explained that his company owes SFN 50 million cordobas, so it is not considering applying for financing at this time.

However, he said that the reduction in interest rates provides the opportunity to obtain new loans.

Ivan Gutierrez, director of the ALUNISA factory, noted that "there are businesses with unpayable debts, but this is not my case."

He added that the reduction in the interest rate from 14 to 10 percent will be extremely beneficial for the industries wishing to obtain loans this month.

Gutierrez explained that the reduction in the interest rate was fair and what the industrial sector had been expecting, since this sector has been the one most affected by the economic adjustments.

Even though ALUNISA is exporting to the Central American market, it is currently facing difficulties meeting its obligations, due to a lack of raw materials. However, they are waiting on a shipment of supplies to normalize production.

Luis Selva, finance manager of Victoria Brewery Company, remarked that "bank credit has been limited for a long time." Selva called the reduction in interest rates very positive "because it benefits the companies that have been hit the hardest by lack of marketing opportunities." The HILANICA, NICATEX, and Nicrao (HNN) textile complex is only waiting to repay a loan so it can apply for new financing to increase its working capital and small investments.

"The government is fulfilling its promise to reduce the interest rates in the same proportion as inflation," commented Selva.

Panama

Commentary Program Discusses U.S. Efforts

PA1910194789

[Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 19 October broadcasts live the 75-minute "Liberation Trails" commentary program with Rigoberto Paredes, former legislator of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), and journalist Baltazar Renan Aizpurua.

Following introductory remarks, Aizpurua reads a PRENSA LATINA report on comments made by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, FDP, for Cuban television. The report quotes Noriega as saying that the CIA has acted in the past in implementation of legislation permitting the assassination of foreign leaders, "as in the cases of

Grenadian leader Maurice Bishop and Panamanian leader General Omar Torrijos."

Commenting on the report, Paredes says that Noriega has repeated that the true U.S. goal is to install a government in Panama that is "docile" to U.S. interests. Paredes describes the present status of U.S. - Panamanian relations as a "war," which he says Panama is winning because the United States has made no progress in its efforts "to install a puppet government."

Turning to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' visit to Washington, Aizpurua describes what he considers to be the prime minister's position on the present Panamanian "crisis." Aizpurua says that Gonzalez rejects armed intervention as a means of solving the present problems and wants the United States to comply with the Torrijos - Carter treaties. He says that Gonzalez has proposed new elections in Panama, but Aizpurua says: "As long as the U.S. aggression continues, no elections will be held here."

Paredes says that the proper conditions for elections are not to be determined by the "United States or the turncoat oligarchy." Among these conditions, he lists: respect for the Torrijos - Carter treaties; withdrawal of "excess U.S. troops," equipment, and material; an end to U.S. "economic aggression"; and respect for the Panamanian Constitution and laws, which he says "means that they (the U.S. Government officials) have nothing to say about who is the FDP commander." He adds that it will be necessary to wait until Panama's economy returns to its former status, "at least to its May 1987 levels, when the GNP growth rate was about 6 percent." Paredes goes on to suggest that if Felipe Gonzalez wants to continue helping, he should point out to the United States that "these are the only conditions under which we will agree to hold new elections." He opines that when these elections are eventually held, the progovernment sectors will surely win, because these elections will be held "without the interference and the purchasing of votes and consciences by the U.S. Government."

Turning to interference by "certain countries and certain presidents," the commentators criticize Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez for "meddling" in Chilean and Panamanian affairs. They say Perez wants Noriega "eliminated," and that his hands are "stained with blood" from the "repression" to which he subjected the Venezuelan people "after only 2 weeks in office."

The commentators report that some people have said that the language used on their program is too harsh. In this regard, Aizpurua asks: "How would they like us to describe President Bush? As a saint?" He characterizes Bush as a "murderer, because he wants to assassinate Noriega," adding: "What term can we use other than Yankee aggression, when right now a helicopter gunship is flying over Panama City and threatens the lives of civilians who live in this country?" Referring to the U.S. helicopter, Aizpurua asks: "What would happen if a Panamanian fires on that helicopter and brings it down?"

... If that should happen, what would the world say? It could not say that Panama attacked the United States."

Paredes thanks those who "in good faith" have advised him to moderate his language, but says he willingly assumes "the risk involved in taking this position in the face of aggression," knowing that this could have "serious consequences." He says: "For example, I have been told, Baltazar, that after Noriega, the person whom they (the U.S. Government) would most like to kill is me. Well, I take great pleasure in knowing this. I say this sincerely, because there must be some reason for it. So, if I have earned this honor for my fatherland, it is welcome."

The commentators also discuss an editorial in the 19 October issue Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA on the planned reorganization of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry. They say that it is appropriate to replace Panamanian ambassadors who have not done their jobs with patriotic Panamanians who can do the job that the fatherland demands of them at this time.

On the issue of a possible strike by Panamanian physicians to protest the recently promulgated war laws, Aizpurua notes that the health minister has vowed to dismiss any doctor who goes on strike. Paredes contends that the doctors' position reveals a "pro-Yankee" attitude. He says the war laws were established to combat "U.S. aggression," so anyone who opposes them is in favor of the Yankees. He states further that any doctor who goes on strike "for whatever reason he gives, is supporting the intent to assassinate; therefore, he himself becomes an assassin." He suggests that the doctors go to the United States or Canada, where doctors are needed and are well paid.

Kam Criticizes Gonzalez' Mediation Initiative

PA1910213289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
2058 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian Foreign Minister Leonardo Kam today criticized Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez for having presented during his visit to the United States an initiative to mediate in the Panamanian political crisis without previously consulting the Panamanian Government.

"The initiative has not been officially submitted to us nor has our opinion on it been requested, so it is somewhat unilateral," Kam said.

The Spanish prime minister is visiting Washington, where he met today with President George Bush, to whom he made known a "plan" to solve the Panamanian crisis by holding new elections and replacing General Manuel Antonio Noriega as commander of the Panama Defense Forces.

Gonzalez' "plan" entails that the United States would not request the extradition of Noriega—who has been

accused of links with drug trafficking by two U.S. grand juries—and that he could remain in Panama as “citizen Noriega.”

Kam, who took office as foreign minister 1 week ago, insisted that Gonzalez should tell Bush that “the United States must respect the Panamanian people’s dignity and sovereignty.”

The foreign minister stressed that the Spanish leader “must ask Bush to stop the U.S. economic aggression and military harassment” against Panama.

“Gonzalez must ask Bush to take his hands out of Panama and to allow we Panamanians to freely discuss our domestic affairs,” Kam added.

Foreign Minister on Exclusion From Summit

PA2010014589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
2218 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian Foreign Minister Leonardo Kam today criticized this country’s exclusion from the “summit” of presidents of the hemisphere in Costa Rica on 27 - 28 October. The event is being organized by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

Kam also rejected a recent statement on Panama by the European Parliament which condemned “the many human rights violations by the Panamanian regime.”

Kam said “the San Jose meeting has been organized on the basis of very selective, almost discriminatory, invitations, which do not contribute to the ideals of Latin America and Caribbean integration.”

The Costa Rican Government has excluded the presidents of Cuba, Chile, Haiti, and Panama from the presidential meeting, because it considers that the governments of those countries have not been popularly elected.

However, Guillermo Endara, Ricardo Arias Calderon, and Guillermo Ford, the Panamanian opposition presidential and vice presidential candidates in the 7 May elections, received formal invitations from two of the main Costa Rican parties and will be present in San Jose.

The Panamanian foreign minister insisted that the invitations should have been issued “without exclusions and discriminations.”

Regarding the resolution of the European Parliament, Kam described it as “unjust, unilateral, and totally one-sided” because “it does not take into account all the factors of the crisis.”

The European Parliament statement called for the “immediate” release of political prisoners, asked the Group of Eight to use its influence to achieve the “re-establishment of democracy” in Panama, and urged the OAS to resume its efforts to achieve “a peaceful solution” to the political crisis.

According to the Panamanian foreign minister, the European Parliament “does not mention the origin and cause of the so-called Panamanian crisis, which is U.S. interference in our domestic affairs.”

The European Parliament “only mentions the domestic factors of the crisis, under the guise of being concerned about human rights,” Kam stressed, adding that the signatories of the statement “are very careful about not commenting on the true cause of the Panamanian crisis, namely U.S. intervention in our domestic affairs.”

Director Warns Against Doctors’ Strikes

PA1910160889 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 19 Oct 89 p A-1

[Text] Panama City (DPA)—The Panamanian Government “will not tolerate strikes” by the doctors of the Social Security Fund, and those who participate in that type of activity will be “dismissed,” warned Francisco Sanchez Cardenas, director general of the Social Security Fund, on 18 October.

The doctors’ association, in response to the announcement that a number of “war” laws, including a wage increase freeze will be implemented, has held meetings on ways to counter the laws.

Sanchez Cardenas said he will “be inflexible” in applying sanctions or dismissing those doctors who unjustifiably go on strike. Some 1100 doctors work at the Social Security Fund.

Sanchez Cardenas added that if the doctors insist on calling a strike, they will be replaced by a large group of young doctors who are currently unemployed in the country.

Federation Head Makes Wage Counterproposal

PA2010044489 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Remarks by Hector Aleman, general secretary of the National Federation of Associations of Public Employees, on 19 October in Panama City—recorded]

[Text] I can say the following: We public employees feel there is something more important than the laws that have been issued. Public employees wonder: What has happened to the social legislation? One does not face a war with measures that may seem intended to put things in order, but which, as is the case with Decree-Law No 2 [on public employees’ performance and causes for dismissal], instead create uncertainty among public employees. This law gives the impression that the idea is to measure everyone with the same measuring stick. This in no way contributes to reinforcing the unity needed to face the aggression our country is experiencing. Therefore, we are asking for the kinds of laws our people are truly waiting for; namely, social laws that do not entail repression of any labor sector, but that enable us to face the aggression.

Regarding the 13th month bonus—the workers' fundamental gain—our national directorate makes the following counterproposal to the president: This measure should not be applied to workers who earn very low wages. These workers base their hopes of meeting their year end's commitments on what little they get with this bonus. Our counterproposal to the president is to exempt those public employees who earn less than \$350 dollars a month.

[Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 19 October carries a similar report, but adds the following recorded comment by Aleman in reply to a reporter's question concerning dismissals of public employees: "We do not have a specific figure, and I cannot give you any because we have not learned of any massive dismissals. We feel that the number of dismissals has not been as large as reported. There have been some cases of dismissals, but the figures are not alarming. When they reach that point, we will see how we will deal with that situation."]

National Institute Director on School's Reopening

PA1910122989 Panama City Televisora Nacional
in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 89

[Text] National Institute Director Ernesto De Leon has reported that a group of students disrupted academic activities today in an attempt to provoke chaos and destabilization in that school. It was the 1st day of classes after a 36-day closure following student riots. During that period, the damage caused during student demonstrations was repaired, and a swarm of bees was discovered and destroyed.

[Begin recording] [De Leon] We were going to normalize classes today as planned by reopening the school. To our surprise, students affected by the sanctions created an unstable situation in the school by calling students to a meeting in the school's courtyard. Those students provoked unrest among the rest of the students all morning, preventing normal activities.

[Reporter] What will the school's management do about this?

[De Leon] At no time have we said that we will not enforce the sanctions. Students must be punished for the actions and damage they caused on 6 September.

The fact that the rest of the students are being manipulated by a small group of students is worrisome, as this is detrimental to our school. I also believe that parents should show more interest if they really want their children to complete their school year successfully at this school. Parents should not be influenced—if we can use that term—by students who have irresponsibly disrupted peace and prevented normal classes in our school throughout this school year.

[Reporter] What sanctions have been applied to the students responsible for those actions?

[De Leon] We have been very flexible in applying sanctions. Many of the infractions committed by the students called for their expulsion. However, as responsible teachers, we decided not to expel any students, and instead they have been suspended from classes for 15 and 30-day periods. As you can see, there have been no expulsions. Students have been sanctioned so that they can remain within the school system, and so that no one can say later that we kicked them out. [end recording]

Parents Allegedly Complained About Deported Nun

PA1910122789 Panama City LA REPUBLICA
in Spanish 18 Oct 89 pp 1, 8

[Text] Reports gathered by this newspaper corroborate that for some time a group of parents with children at the Maria Inmaculada school were dissatisfied and had protested over the manner in which Elsa Maria Schaus, the mother superior and principal of the school, a Peruvian, had politicized the school.

It has been confirmed that the Peruvian nun had been manipulated by Astrid de Vasquez [Christian Democratic Party leader], a well known agitator among pro-American seditious sectors of the so-called ADOC [Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance].

The height of these irreverent and abusive acts against the very Catholic religion took place on the day of Saint Francis of Assisi, when in the midst of a confirmation service the students began chanting and booing some of the parents present, supported by the nun who was principal of the school in question.

One of the people most insulted was Mr Eliseo "Cheito" Castillo, [leader of the youth wing of the Democratic Revolutionary Party], and the outrage was such that Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath himself had to offer him his hand and apologize.

Complaints against the principal of Maria Inmaculada school had been received for some time at the Education Ministry. The complaints referred to the irreverent manner in which the nun used the school and students themselves for activities improper for a school governed by Christian teachings, which basically preach love of our fellow man, not hatred and slander.

Editorial Hails Revamping of Foreign Ministry

PA1910193189 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE
PANAMA in Spanish 19 Oct 89 p 4-A

[Editorial: "The Importance of Changes in the Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] It has been announced that the Foreign Ministry's administrative and bureaucratic structure will be reorganized, and that its ideological platform will be modernized and strengthened in line with the country's political goals and foreign problems. The announcement was met with extreme interest by all of the country's intellectual sectors, who believe that a rejuvenation of the Foreign

Ministry is in order, and that we should discard ideas and positions considered obsolete in our country.

The generational struggle for our sovereignty that led to the historic signing of the Torrijos - Carter treaties was extremely important to Panama and its people. However, the implementation of this treaty—as we have all seen—has resulted in another struggle for national dignity and the country's future itself. That is why the Foreign Ministry merits the foremost position in carrying Panama's voice to all international forums, and to all the world's governments.

We all know that Panama's image abroad has been tarnished, distorted, mocked, and marred by the constant disinformation of those who want to destroy this country politically, economically, and socially, and who are seeking non-compliance with the Torrijos - Carter treaties while leading Panama toward an uncertain future in which the concept of sovereignty will not exist.

All of the foregoing requires strong action from Panama at the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the International Court of Justice at the Hague, the Nonaligned Movement, the World Peace Council, and all the international organizations and courts that uphold the principles of self-determination, nonintervention, mutual respect among civilized countries, and especially between the weak and the strong, so that people will continue to believe in international law.

Panama's provisional government seeks to create a climate of peace that will allow free elections and will enable the country to return to constitutional normalcy. Panama,

through its most authorized spokesman, President Francisco Rodriguez has said that "Panama is the enemy of no one," and that it maintains "open bridges" for possible dialogue with the United States in the foreign aspect, and with the opposition on a domestic level. This position gives Panama moral, worthy, nationalist bases with which to work for the good of the country.

However, no one abroad knows this because the paid disinformation campaign says the contrary. No one abroad believes that in this country you can live and work in relative peace. There are no guerrillas, kidnappings, murders, terrorist acts, or dynamite bombs that cause destruction and panic among the people. They do not know that here we have our own domestic conflicts and our heated political controversies, but that we Panamanians are like a family that is proud of its nationality and destiny. They do not know either of Panama's long struggle for its sovereignty, nor are they informed of the Torrijos - Carter treaties and the violations it has experienced, nor of the constant threats by the U.S. Army against Panamanians.

That is why the restructuring of the Foreign Ministry is urgent so that it can lead the international campaign to defend Panama. We know that in our foreign service there are some members that fulfill their duties properly and are an asset to the country while there are many others who do not. In Panama there are many qualified people who could fill diplomatic and consular tasks and defend the country's battered image throughout the world.

If the announced restructuring accomplishes at least these personnel changes, it would result in immense benefits to the country.

Argentina

Madrid Talks With UK Conclude in Agreement

Spokesmen on Talks

PY1910144489 Madrid EFE in Spanish
1419 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Madrid, 19 Oct (EFE)—The Argentine and British delegations that have been meeting in Madrid since 17 October will release a communique within the next few hours in which, according to Argentine sources, they will announce the reestablishment of consular and trade relations. They will reportedly also resume air and maritime communications.

The Madrid negotiations seek to normalize relations between the two countries. Relations were broken off after the 1982 Malvinas war. The outline of these negotiations was drafted in New York in August 1989.

Spokesmen for the two countries have said that the talks were extended by an extra day because both parties were very cautious in the drafting of the document and they have been in permanent contact with their foreign ministries.

This morning the two parties met again for the 3d consecutive day to approve the definite document. The delegations are headed by Argentine roving Ambassador Lucio Garcia del Solar and British Ambassador to the United Nations, Crispin Tickell.

The document has five pages and it will be disseminated this afternoon during a joint news conference to be held at the Spanish Foreign Ministry. It will also be distributed simultaneously in London, Buenos Aires, and New York.

British sources, who for the past 3 days have maintained total secrecy regarding the development of the negotiations, this morning opined that the document contains "very positive advances," and that it provides for another meeting at which the negotiations will be continued.

Argentine sources have stated that the next meeting will take place within 3 months.

It seems that the reduction of British troops in the archipelago and the elimination of the 150-mile fishing exclusion zone in which Argentine vessels cannot fish are presumably the main obstacles that have to be overcome in order to overcome the consequences of the Malvinas war.

The talks, which were held in English and Spanish, began in the home of the British charge d'affaires and they concluded in the residence of the Argentine ambassador.

The Spanish Government has limited itself to being the host and has offered its cooperation if either of the two parties requested. Tonight the Spanish Government will host a dinner at the Foreign Ministry for the representatives of the two countries.

Hostilities To End

PY1910180689 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1741 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM)—The governments of Argentina and Great Britain have decided to resume consular relations and they reaffirmed their desire for "normalizing relations between the two countries with the objective of reestablishing diplomatic relations."

This was announced at the Foreign Ministry by Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo, who read the document that Argentina and the United Kingdom signed at the end of the dialogue that was held in Madrid. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique

PY1910185089 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 1825 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Joint communique released in Spain by Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—quotation marks as received]

[Text] Madrid, 19 Oct (Special for NA)—"Madrid, 19 October 1989.

"1. The delegations of the Governments of Argentina and Great Britain met in Madrid from 17 to 19 October 1989.

"The Argentine delegation is headed by Ambassador Lucio Garcia del Solar, Argentine Government special representative. The British delegation is led by Sir Crispin Tickell, United Kingdom permanent representative to the United Nations.

"The objective of the meeting was to discuss the subjects agreed upon at the first meeting of the two in August 1989, in New York. They are:

"(I) Initial declarations.

"(II) Formula on sovereignty.

"(III) Organization of the talks.

(IV) Argentine-British relations (including future diplomatic and consular relations):

"A) Measures to promote confidence and to prevent incidents in the military sector.

"B) Commercial and Financial relations.

"C) Air and military communications.

"D) Preservation of fishing grounds and future cooperation on fisheries.

"E) Contacts between the Malvinas Islands and the continental territory.

"F) Cultural, scientific, and sports activities.

"G) Other bilateral matters.

"2. The two governments have agreed that:

"(1) During the development or content of this meeting or of any other later meeting, nothing will be interpreted as:

"(a) a change in the Argentine Republic's position concerning the sovereignty or territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias, South Sandwich, and surrounding maritime areas;

"(b) a change in the position of the United Kingdom concerning the sovereignty or territorial or maritime jurisdiction over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias, South Sandwich, and surrounding maritime areas;

"(c) a recognition of or support for the position of the Argentine Republic or the United Kingdom concerning the sovereignty or territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias, South Sandwich, and surrounding maritime areas.

"(2) No act or activity carried out by the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom, or third parties as a result of, or the implementation of, the agreement reached in this meeting or any other similar subsequent meeting will constitute a basis to state, support, or reject, the position of the Argentine Republic or the United Kingdom concerning the sovereignty or territorial and maritime jurisdiction over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias, South Sandwich, and surrounding maritime areas.

"3. The two governments reaffirmed their commitment to fully respect the principles of the United Nations Charter, particularly:

—the obligation to settle disputes exclusively by peaceful means; and

—the obligation to refrain from resorting to threats or the use of force.

"The two governments took note that all hostilities between them had ceased. Both governments committed themselves to make no demands against their citizens regarding the losses or damages caused by the hostilities or any other action in or around the Malvinas Islands, South Georgias, and South Sandwich before 1989.

"4. Both governments agreed to reestablish consular relations at the general consulate level after notifying the two intermediary nations [potencias protectoras].

"5. Both governments reaffirmed their desire to normalize relations between their two nations with the goal of reestablishing diplomatic relations and decided to include this negotiation on the next meeting's agenda.

6. The delegations exchanged viewpoints and proposals on measures that will create confidence and prevent incidents in the military sphere. As a result of these exchanges they agreed to establish a work group that will consider viewpoints and proposals and then report to their respective governments with the objective of continuing the discussion at the next main meeting. Meanwhile, and with the purpose of strengthening mutual

confidence, the British delegation announced the following British Government decisions:

The elimination of the current need for prior permission for Argentine merchant vessels to enter the protection zone;

To make the limits of the protection and preservation zones coincide.

These changes will go into effect on a date that will shortly be announced.

The Argentine delegation noted these announcements.

7. The two delegations expressed their governments' desire to promote trade and financial relations. The two governments have agreed to lift all existing restrictions and restrictive practices that have been imposed since 1982. In light of this agreement, the British Government has agreed to help establish cooperation links between Argentina and the European Community.

8. The British delegation announced that the Department of Credit Guarantees for Exports will grant short term insurance policies for British exports to Argentina that are covered by irrevocable letters of credit issued by Argentine banks. The British delegation also announced that a trade delegation organized by the Latin American Trade Advisers Group of the British International Trade Council will visit Argentina between 27 November and 1 December 1989 with the financial support of the United Kingdom's Trade and Industry Department. The Argentine delegation warmly received the announcement of the proposed visit.

9. The two governments agreed to renew air and maritime communication between the two countries. They will also order their respective civil aviation authorities to begin the pertinent negotiations.

"10. Regarding fishing, the two delegations expounded their respective positions and resolved to establish a work group with the objective of making proposals on the exchange of information and cooperation and preservation measures that will be submitted at the next meeting.

"11. The two delegations exchanged opinions on contacts between the Malvinas Islands and the continent and they agreed on the convenience of developing such links and agreed to keep the topic under consideration.

"12. The two delegations supported the continuation of the existing cultural, scientific, and sports relations, and they expressed their desire for ever-increasing development. They also hope that, as normalization of relations advances, more formal links in these sectors, such as new cultural agreements, will be forged.

"13. It was agreed that the two governments will jointly submit this declaration to the United Nations secretary general so that it can be disseminated as an official document of the General Assembly, under Topic 35 of

the agenda of the current period of sessions, and of the Security Council. The United Kingdom will submit this joint declaration to the European Community's Commission and Argentina will do the same in the OAS.

"14. The two delegations agreed to hold their next meeting in Madrid on 14 and 15 February 1990.

"15. Finally, the two delegations expressed their gratitude to the Spanish Government for its generous support and hospitality."

Agreement Termed 'Significant'

PY1910225889 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 1917 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (NA)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo today described the agreement concluded with Great Britain as "truly significant" and stated that, for the time being, Argentina has "no interest" in fishing in the "half-moon" maritime zone, which was placed under its control today, to avoid any kind of friction with London.

In a news conference at San Martin Palace—which was delayed for 1 hour because of a technical problem that prevented the transmission of a facsimile of the joint communique—Cavallo said that "no date has yet been set to discuss the sovereignty dispute" over the Malvinas Islands, pursuant to the agreement to place the issue under a protective "umbrella." Cavallo stated that the possibility of discussing the key sovereignty issue before these negotiations was "slimmer than it is now." He added that, in practice, the trade and financial restrictions imposed on Great Britain "were more damaging to us than to the British."

Cavallo was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Campora, Foreign Ministry Chief of Staff Matias Ordonez, and press adviser Adrian Gomez. Cavallo admitted in answering a question that the two countries still maintain "very conflict-ridden" positions on fishing, but he did not rule out the possibility of reaching an agreement on this subject in the future.

Asked by NA if Great Britain had lifted the ban it had imposed on arms sales to Argentina, Cavallo said that that subject was included in the decision to end all mutual trade or financial restrictions.

Cavallo denied a report published by the newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO that some sectors of the Armed Forces had questioned the negotiations with Great Britain. He stated that in his meetings with the chiefs of staff he could ascertain that they supported the diplomatic efforts.

The news conference, which was attended by approximately 50 reporters, was held in the Green Room of San Martin Palace. Cavallo, who was visibly tired, said that the British ferry "Indiana I" will be welcomed in Argentine ports and added that Argentina considers the 1971

agreement that established links between the Argentine mainland and the Malvinas "still in force."

Cavallo revealed that Argentina "did not raise" the subject of reducing the British military presence on the Malvinas at the Madrid talks. He said this subject will be discussed by the working group created for this purpose.

Cavallo stated that the agreement was reached thanks to the "intelligence" shown by the governments of President Carlos Menem and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "in removing stumbling blocks in their bilateral relations, thus releasing their own national forces through an agreement that will be extremely fruitful for both countries." Cavallo said the British position in Madrid reflected "a great desire" by the Conservative government to improve bilateral trade and financial relations.

Cavallo stated that the establishment of consular relations—which will go into effect as soon as the appropriate notification is sent to the intermediary nations, Switzerland and Brazil—will facilitate travel to the Malvinas for relatives of Argentine servicemen who died there during the Malvinas War. This was the subject of an agreement reached earlier in the New York talks.

Cavallo also noted that if they wanted to describe their mutual decision to declare the end of hostilities as a "declaration of cessation of hostilities by Argentina, we do not see any problem there. We are not going to get tangled up over words." He was implicitly referring to a statement made by former Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

Cavallo reiterated that "progress has been made" in relations with Great Britain and emphasized the significance of the British decision to make the military exclusion zone established in 1982 "coincide with" the fishing zone to avoid depredatory fishing activity in the South Atlantic.

Participants on Talks

PY2010002089 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color
Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Interview with Ambassador Lucio Garcia del Solar, head of the Argentine delegation, and Sir Crispin Tickell, head of the British delegation, by unidentified reporter after the release of the Argentine-UK joint communique on the Falklands negotiations in Madrid; broadcast in progress—recorded]

[Text] [Garcia] ...it has been established that the resumption of diplomatic relations will be discussed in the upcoming meeting next February. This seems to indicate great progress, because the positions on this issue when I met with Tickell in New York were very sharp. In this regard there has been great flexibility.

[Reporter] Has this flexibility also been evidenced in the fishing issue?

[Garcia] There has also been great progress on the fishing issue. This is no longer a closed issue. Because of the protection over the islands, ships were not allowed in the area. But then ships of all nationalities, except Argentine ships, were allowed to pass. Now, practically as of this moment Argentine ships can also pass through that zone.

[Reporter] Are the regular airlines resuming flights?

[Garcia] Yes, because the United Kingdom lifted some commercial restrictions. Therefore the flight simulator—this is something I do not know much about—that was purchased by Argentine Airlines some years ago and is greatly needed for training can now be brought to Argentina. The resumption of air traffic is a great encouragement for the two airlines. This will benefit tourism.

[Reporter] President Carlos Menem has put out his hand. Are the British going to shake that hand?

[Tickell] We have responded and the results can be seen in the joint declaration released today. This declaration covers a lot of issues and I hope President Menem is satisfied with it; we are quite satisfied with the results of the talks.

[Reporter] Can we anticipate a meeting between Margaret Thatcher and President Menem in the near future?

[Tickell] We will see. I cannot make a statement on this point. The important thing now is to improve our relations; after that anything is possible.

[Reporter] Are you satisfied with the talks?

[Tickell] Yes, we are quite satisfied.

Seineldin Said To Desire Return to Panama

PY2010174289 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Talking to the media at government house this morning, President Carlos Menem referred to military issues. The president minimized rumors of alleged unrest within the Army in view of the possible promotion of Colonel Seineldin.

This is what the president said:

[Begin recording] [Menem] There are rumors referring to 1 October [not further explained], but officially there is nothing. [passage indistinct] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Apparently Colonel Seineldin wants to return to Panama to continue cooperating with General Noriega, and he has already informed President Menem of his decision.

This information was disclosed today by the daily CLARIN, that claims to be quoting from the talks held two Sundays ago by Seineldin and Menem at the Olivos presidential residence. On that occasion Col Seineldin allegedly told President Menem that if the Army had no new position for him he would submit his request for

retirement on 2 December and go to Panama to cooperate with Noriega. [passage omitted]

Grain Board Confirms Wheat Sale to Syria

PY2010130089 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2136 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (DYN)—The National Grain Board [JNG] has confirmed the sale of 50,000 tons of wheat from the current harvest to Syria at \$156 per ton.

This is one of the "highest prices" that has been paid according to the JNG so far for the sale of wheat abroad, the private sector having received a little over \$152.50 for some consignments of wheat to Brazil.

The JNG has reported that shipment of the wheat to Syria will be made in February 1990, adding that this sale is part of the agreement signed between Argentina and Syria.

Officials of the JNG have said that the terms of the accord establish that the two countries "will hold negotiations every year in October." The sale of wheat is in keeping with these negotiations.

They said that although this consignment of wheat is important "negotiations continue" to increase the amount beyond the initial 50,000 tons. They declined to comment on "the tonnage that could be" exported to Syria.

Sources consulted by DYN said that Syria and Argentina "have firmly" proposed "deepening and strengthening bilateral trade" seeking cooperation in areas of "mutual benefit" for the two countries.

Bolivia

Check Points Established To Control Coca Trade

PY1910134889 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Oct 89 p 5

[Excerpt] The National Directorate for Control and Supervision of the Coca Leaf [Direccion Nacional de Control y Fiscalizacion de la Hoja de Coca] has signed an agreement with the Coca Growers Association for the construction of check points to control the movement and supervise the coca leaf trade.

Carlos Arauz M., national director for the control and supervision of the coca leaf; and Raul Cusi Saire, La Paz Department chairman of the Coca Growers Association, have signed the agreement that establishes the following points:

The construction of check points to control the movement and to supervise the trade and transport of coca leaves in the traditional producing regions of the La Paz Department provinces. This decision was made in view of the need to prevent coca leaves from being used illegally along the roads that lead to Guanay, Beni,

Quime, and the city of La Paz. These check points will be built in the villages of Unduavi, Yolosa, Puente Villa, Choro, San Miguel de Huachi, and Licoma.

To put the peasant market into operation within a reasonable period of time. This market will trade the coca leaves and supervise the sale under the auspices of the National Directorate for Control and Supervision of the Coca Leaf.

According to the terms of the agreement, when the coca leaves are sold or deposited at the peasant markets where the leaves will then be sold directly to the public, all traders must make clear to whom the coca leaves belong. If the traders fail to do so, they may be punished or have their coca leaves seized. [passage omitted]

Chile

Communists Attack Errazuriz, Followers

*PY1910134089 Santiago Domestic Service
in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[Text] Members of the Ramona Parra Communist Brigades have attacked presidential candidate Francisco Javier Errazuriz and his followers in Cerro Navia District. Errazuriz, however, talked to the violent group and told them that he would not acknowledge their right to power through violence.

[Begin Errazuriz recording] They asked me whether I would respect the Communist Party or not during my administration. I told them that I would not respect any party that casts its vote with one hand while holding a submachinegun with the other, seeking to seize power if it loses the elections.

I told them that they can be sure that I will use all my power to prevent them from using their submachineguns. In this way we will avoid ending up with another military regime. I really want to prevent this because I want to build a democracy.

If the Communist Party follows the rules of the game of democracy, then it may join democracy. It must, however, resign itself to stop using the weapons and forces it used yesterday to stone us. [end recording]

The incident took place at 8000 Mapocho Street in Cerro Navia District. The communist brigade, made up of about 150 agitators, tried to prevent a pro-Errazuriz rally by hurling rocks and blunt objects.

Foreign Minister Rejects Perez' Comments

*PY1910140489 Santiago Radio Cooperativa
Network in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Oct 89*

[By Carmen Castro]

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz has deemed unacceptable Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez' comments on the Chilean president, and

on Bolivia's landlocked situation. Errazuriz said Perez should concern himself with Venezuelan problems and let the Chilean people continue to make progress. Asked about the comments Perez made during his visit to Bolivia and Argentina, Minister Errazuriz said:

[Begin recording] In Argentina, President Perez made comments we deem entirely unacceptable. He made negative comments about the Chilean Government, the Chilean people, and about President Pinochet. The Chilean people have been experiencing a steady economic growth, in which new job and production opportunities have been created. Under President Pinochet's leadership, the Chilean people have been advancing toward a peaceful transition to democracy, to a democracy that combines political, social, and economic freedoms. The Chilean people have been following the path that leads to progress. We believe that President Perez should not interfere in our sovereign and domestic affairs. Our answer to President Perez is that he should concern himself with Venezuelan problems and let the Chilean people continue to progress. [end recording]

Regarding Chilean relations with Bolivia, Minister Errazuriz said it is a bilateral problem. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said in Buenos Aires that Chilean President General Pinochet must be feeling pressed by history and because of this pressure, he has started to threaten the future Chilean democratic government.

Army Official Supports Pinochet's Remarks

*PY1910211289 Santiago Radio Chilena Network
in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] Major General Jorge Lucar, Army deputy commander in chief, has said that the statements recently made by General Pinochet truly represent an Army staff decision. If a member of the Army is involved, then the entire Army is involved because the whole is formed by each of its parts, he noted.

The high-ranking military chief thereby supported the statements made by the chief of state, who said that if one of his men were touched, the state of law will end. Lucar made these remarks during a meeting with newsmen covering the defense sector.

Lucar also said during the meeting that the nation can rest assured that it will have more than enough guarantees to ensure the true calm and confidence required to continue marching toward a promising future on the road that has already been outlined.

The Army deputy commander in chief stressed that the Army will unhesitatingly comply with its mission as established in the Constitution. He also pointed out that it is necessary to understand that a change of government cannot include the devastation or dismantling of the notable progress achieved in the political, social, economic, and cultural fields. He then added: For those who understand this, the Army will always be there with its

moral and professional trustworthiness, providing the necessary guarantees for the process to continue on the course the nation deserves.

Maj Gen Lucar also had tough statements for those who allegedly spoke against the Army. These people reveal their human misery, he noted. Maj Gen Lucar pointed out that the interpretations of the recent Army appointments are absolutely whimsical and have predetermined intentions according to the particular interests that inspire the people disseminating these interpretations. In conclusion, Maj Gen Lucar said that Pinochet will never leave the post of Army commander in chief.

Colombia

Country Greet's Cuba's Entry to Security Council

PA1910145289 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] The Colombian Government, through Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes, greeted with satisfaction the announcement that Cuba has been admitted as a new UN Security Council member.

Londono, in statements to this station moments before leaving for La Paz, Bolivia, where he will attend the second meeting of Andean foreign ministers, said that the overwhelming vote in favor of that country's entry represents the unanimity of the countries of the world who proposed Cuba as a member of the UN Security Council.

He noted that Cuba will replace Brazil in the United Nations organization and that Colombia will preside over the UN Security Council in 1990.

At the second meeting of Andean foreign ministers, preparations will be made for the presidential summit scheduled for December in Ecuador, and discussions will be held on political aspects that are common to the member countries of this subregional agreement, the Colombian foreign minister explained. He did not dismiss the possibility that topics related to the Panamanian crisis may be discussed at the La Paz meeting.

Strict Security Measures Adopted at Congress

PA1910195489 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Special security measures were adopted at the Congress today. Only parliamentarians, journalists, and employees are allowed to enter the building. The general public has been banned. These measures were implemented after a paid assassin was killed right in Bolivar Square by a grenade he was trying to throw at the Congress building.

The aborted action by the terrorist on 18 October forced the authorities to reinforce security at the Congress. However, Bolivar Square was poorly patrolled. Several

onlookers arrived at the square early this morning to see where the terrorist was killed when the grenade exploded.

[Begin recording] [Security officer] Those who cannot show proper identity cards will not be admitted.

[Reporter] Does this include representatives and senators?

[Officer] Yes, anyone who has legitimate business here at the Congress. [end recording]

The measures caused various reactions and angered some Congressmen.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Why was this senator not admitted?

[Officer] Because he refused to be searched, as everybody must be.

[Unidentified Congressman] Searching Congressmen is not very nice, but it would be worse if one were killed. [end recording]

Employees did not escape the check either. The police even cordoned off the outside areas near where the commissions work.

Officers Comment on Court Ruling, Raids

PA2010044089 Bogota El TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Oct 89 p 1-A, 8-A

[Text] One-third of the goods and real estate properties seized during military operations carried out against drug traffickers was provisionally handed over to different state organizations.

At a meeting of the National Drug Council held on the morning of 4 October, it was decided to provisionally hand over rural properties to the National Agrarian Fund [Fondo Nacional Agrario], urban properties to the Colombian Family Welfare Institute [Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar], and vehicles to the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] and the National Police.

All the properties seized over the course of these operations will be exclusively, but temporarily, entrusted to the National Drug Council. These properties can only be confiscated after the appropriate judge hands down a guilty sentence on drug trafficking charges.

The persons whose properties were seized may get them back, but under no circumstances may they be transferred to third parties until the legal proceedings are completely finished.

The courts will begin probes as to the owners of seized properties, to establish if they have any pending process for drug trafficking. If they do, those persons must be found guilty or innocent. If found guilty, confiscation procedures will continue, and their properties will be handed over to the government. If found innocent, their properties will be returned to them.

If there are charges pending against the owners of the seized properties, a penal investigation will be undertaken to establish whether the owners are linked to drug trafficking activities. If they are not, the properties will be returned to them.

Yesterday, the legal branch was awaiting a statement by the government on what judges will be in charge of these proceedings and what procedures are to be followed.

Military operations against drug trafficking will not change following a Supreme Court review of the government decrees. The raids and arrests of persons linked to the drug trade will be based on orders issued by the courts.

From an operational standpoint, the raids to the most important properties of alleged drug traffickers were already carried out, and now military forces are focusing on the pursuit of the drug lords.

This is the information top ranking officers gave EL TIEMPO after reviewing the Supreme Court ruling declaring some procedures employed by the government to arrest drug traffickers and seize their properties to be unconstitutional.

The Army's division and brigade commanders and penal military judges are awaiting the orders the National Army's Command will issue today in Bogota.

General Nelson Mejia Henao, general commander of the military forces, met with legal advisers very early yesterday to study the court's ruling.

The Army's Second Commander, General Daniel Garcia Echeverria reported "Gen Nelson Mejia had instructed the legal advisers to issue the appropriate orders to all commanders of brigades and divisions and all military penal judges."

Gen Garcia, who attended the military engineers' anniversary celebrations, said he was certain that "if the courts are as committed as the military forces, this problem has to end. We will comply with the courts; we are going to continue working with them and we will see whether terrorists or good people win in Colombia."

Meanwhile, General Ramon Nieves Uscategui, commander of the Army's 13th Brigade in Bogota, said yesterday he was waiting for the Army command to clearly explain what the garrison must do on this matter.

"We have norms and procedures clearly outlined by the Army command, based on current legal provisions. We never act outside the legal norms, and we also comply with orders given to us," the officer noted.

General Nieves said that unless otherwise notified, the 13th Brigade will continue the raids, and its troops will remain on all of the drug traffickers' properties.

Moreover, National Police Director General Miguel Gomez Padilla said yesterday that the Supreme Court ruling does not hamper the work of his organization,

because the decrees of the state of siege that were declared to be constitutional allow them to conduct raids according to all legal provisions.

Gen Gomez noted that the Supreme Court's ruling at no time forces the authorities to return properties seized from drug traffickers. "The rulings indicate we must follow the procedures established in Colombia's legal system. We are now going to study the Supreme Court's decision, and our actions will abide by its ruling," he said.

Gomez repeated that the authorities are certain Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha and Pablo Escobar Gaviria are in Colombia. He stated: "We are after them, and we have never slackened compliance with the orders given by President Virgilio Barco," he said.

Rodriguez Gacha Proposes Alliance With FARC

PA2010024789 Bogota Inravisión Television
Cadena 1 in Spanish 0010 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Text] The daily LA PRENSA reported today that Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha has sent a letter to FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] proposing a truce, as well as an alliance against a common enemy.

The alleged alliance between FARC and the cartels seems to be based on these possible facts:

1. There might be an alliance because there are precedents that favor it. In the Caqueta and Meta areas, for example, the cartels and FARC have worked together according to the DAS [Administrative Department of Security]. FARC protected crops and laboratories in exchange for payment. According to the same sources, this payment became one of the main sources of financing for the guerrillas.
2. Statements by the justice minister at the time of the occupation of the Palace of Justice disclosed there was a connection between M-19 [19 April Movement] and the cartels in the attack on the palace. Investigations so far have not overruled the minister's statements.
3. The topic of extradition has led to a consensus among leftist groups such as the UP [Patriotic Union], M-19, and the cartels, as all of them reject extradition.
4. M-19 jeopardized its talks with the government when, on the same day the agreements were to be signed, it published a paid advertisement announcing its stand favorable to dialogue with the cartels.

Conversely, there are other facts that seem to make such an alliance impossible.

1. The cartels have fought against the guerrillas to defend their interests. The DAS investigations on the origin of the self-defense groups have evidence of this.
2. Reportage on Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha disseminated by the European press disclosed that such an alliance is impossible, because—according to Rodriguez—this contradicts his principles.

3. Groups such as the UP would not accept such an alliance. Most of their 800 dead followers have been the victims of the cartels' struggle against communism.

4. Today's dialogue between the government and FARC take away credibility from the possibility of a FARC-cartels alliance.

'Front Man' for Ochoa Vasquez Brothers Arrested

PA2010014489 Bogota Inravisión Television
Cadena 1 in Spanish 0007 GMT 20 Oct 89

[Excerpt] The Medellin 4th Brigade has just issued a communique reporting on the arrest of Dairo Humberto Chica Arias, who is a well-known bullfighter. The communique explains the reasons for his arrest, and I quote:

According to the investigations that have been carried out, Chica Arias is a narcotics trafficker and he belongs to the Medellin Cartel. He also serves as a front man for narcotics traffickers Juan David and Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez. That is what the communique issued by the 4th Brigade said.

Dairo Chica, bullfighter on horseback, was arrested by military units of the Medellin 4th Brigade as a result of an operation carried out in Las Palmas, eastern Antioquia Department. The agents had been searching the area since 15 October. Yesterday, Dairo Humberto Chica Arias went to the La Sierra Estate to purchase some fighting bulls. At approximately 1700, military units that happened to be in the area arrested him and two other persons, (Enrique Belen Gonzalez) and Orlando Villegas Murillo.

Chica Arias was riding in a Toyota and was carrying a .38 caliber revolver that the authorities seized. He has been very active as a bullfighter on horseback and has had several performances in Colombia and abroad. He has his own stables, and one of his best known is at the Lusitania Estate in western Antioquia Department, which was raided 2 months ago by the Metropolitan Police.

The Medellin 4th Brigade has not announced the specific charges against Dairo Humberto Chica Arias, or if he will be turned over to a court.[passage omitted]

Medellin Cartel Pilot Arrested in Bogota

PA1910193589 Bogota Inravisión Television
Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Oct 89

[Text] Jorge Ricardo de la Cuesta Marquez was arrested during a national police operation on East Carrera Primera and 76th Street in Bogota. He is the pilot for Carlos Lehder and Pablo Escobar. De la Cuesta was in Bogota buying groceries to take home to a farm in Guasca municipality, Cundinamarca Department.

De la Cuesta, a 30-yr-old bachelor born in Manizales, is wanted by the U.S. Government on charges of cocaine

distribution and conspiracy. At this time he is being held at the DIJIN [Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations] installation.

Ecuador

Cordovez Urges Resumption of Dialogue in Panama

PA1910134189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0641 GMT
19 Oct 89

[Text] Quito, 18 Oct (EFE)—Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez today offered to prepare a document with information from previous negotiations so that the Panamanian Government and opposition can resume the dialogue that was interrupted on 21 August.

According to the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Cordovez is pleased with the fact that important Panamanian leaders have expressed support for resuming the dialogue.

Cordovez and the foreign minister of Guatemala, Mario Palencia, Sahadeo Basdeo of Trinidad and Tobago, and OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares were the members of the OAS mediating mission.

The Ecuadoran foreign minister reiterated his conviction that only a dialogue among Panamanians can produce a "legitimate" solution to the current crisis and establish a viable process to form a democratic government.

He also stated that since Panamanian Provisional President Francisco Rodriguez declared before the United Nations that the dialogue should be resumed, "the time has come for Panamanians to show their good faith in his statements and again assume the responsibility of solving the grave crisis affecting their country."

He added that the inter-American community must reiterate its solidarity with the Panamanian people and express its readiness to facilitate a solution that will permit normalizing the bilateral relations with the United States and guarantee the fulfillment of the Panama Canal Treaties. He noted that the U.S. Government had assured him that, within the context of a national agreement—such as that being negotiated with the help of the OAS mission—it was willing to lift the economic sanctions it has imposed against Panama.

He also said it would be deplorable if the inter-American system has to witness a new confrontation of positions on Panama at the next OAS General Assembly, as occurred at the 23 August meeting.

New Law Creates State Petroleum Enterprise

PA1910214689 Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish
27 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] A new agency will now manage the country's most important economic resource—hydrocarbons. The law that creates the state-owned PETROECUADOR was published in the Official Registry yesterday.

It was an emotion-filled event for the authorities, as this is the first agency to be restructured within the government, giving it an efficient and agile private-sector approach.

The event occurred 4 days after PETROECUADOR assumed control of Trans-Ecuadoran pipeline operations. Agency representatives said: "Everything is ready for the transfer."

The Board of Directors will today hold a historic meeting today to appoint the first PETROECUADOR president and the manager of its subsidiary, Trans-Ecuadoran Petroleum Enterprise, which will be in charge of the pipeline's operations.

The president of the Republic has summoned seven of the eight directorate board members for the meeting. The labor representative of PETROECUADOR and its subsidiaries will not attend the meeting because he will be appointed according to the company's rules and regulations.

There was a small lapse of time between publication of the law and the directorate board's meeting.

Government sources confirmed that former Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) Manager Luis Roman Lasso will be the company's first president and Ernesto Grijalva will be appointed manager of the Trans-Ecuadoran Petroleum Enterprise.

The board of directors is comprised of the minister of energy and mines—acting as chairman; the minister of finance and public credit; the minister of commerce, industry, integration, and fishing; an executive branch delegate who will act as alternate chairman; the chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Central Bank manager; the CONADE [National Development Council] planning secretary; and a labor representative of PETROECUADOR and its subsidiaries.

The Administration Council, the planning and coordination branch of PETROECUADOR and its subsidiaries, will also be appointed. The council will also act as the directorate board for each subsidiary.

Paraguay

'Tense' Colorado Party Session Adjourns

PY1910223389 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
19 Oct 89 p 6

[Text] In one of the longest and most tense sessions in recent years, the Colorado Party Executive Board yesterday overcame a new serious crisis that was about to again sever relations among the main internal forces. The orthodox traditionalists, led by Foreign Minister Luis Maria Argana, were caught off guard by an alliance among the party dissidents—the intermediate generation and the orthodox dissidents factions—who managed to gather enough votes to prevent the ratification of

the Colorado Party list for the Central Electoral Board, which was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies.

The meeting was held behind closed doors from 1700 to 2200. To obtain the majority the dissident faction also included Alejandro Stumps, who has been ill.

The following orthodox traditionalists changed their positions in favor of the dissident and intermediate generation factions: Blas N. Riquelme, Juan Manuel Frutos, Eugenio Sanabria Cantero, Atilio R. Fernandez, and Jose Domingo Ovelar.

According to the report issued at the end of the session, the former orthodox traditionalists proposed to modify the order of the day to include a document that proposes the ratification of the integration pact.

The alliance managed to change the order of the day and immediately proposed that the pact be discussed, and it was. The voting ended with 18 favoring the alliance (for the pact) and 17 of the orthodox people against it.

The document calling for the full implementation of the pacts signed on 10 and 15 March 1989 is signed by Atilio R. Fernandez, Blas N. Riquelme, Persio da Silva, Eugenio Sanabria Cantero, and Juan Manuel Frutos.

The orthodox traditionalists, once it was confirmed that they were in the minority, tried to compromise in the following manner: If the list of candidates for the Central Electoral Board that was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies is maintained, the traditionalists will withdraw their call for a special convention to purge the dissident faction.

The dissidents, however, decided to seek the ratification of the pact instead of trying to reconsider the list for the electoral board, taking into account the fact that they do not have the two-thirds of the votes necessary for a reconsideration.

As people left the restricted meeting they noted that the situation inside was tense and marked by nervousness.

It is known that at one point traditionalist Juan Esteche Fanego uttered offensive words against the dissidents, prompting reactions from some of them, specifically Waldino R. Lovera and Mario Mallorquin. They exchanged accusations of being traitors, which annoyed some of the party precinct presidents attending the meeting.

The board finally decided to adjourn until 24 October at 1700 to continue the debates. The report will probably be analyzed by the party's peace committee before talks are resumed.

Industry Under Secretary Returns From Taiwan

PY1910154689 Asuncion HOY in Spanish
19 Oct 89 p 15

[Excerpt] Industry Under Secretary Dr Ubaldo Scavone has returned to Asuncion from a 2-week visit to Taiwan as a member of a delegation headed by Industry and Commerce

Minister Antonio Zuccolillo, who is expected to return today. Among the objectives of this visit were the negotiation of a \$50-million loan to increase the working capital of the Central Bank of Paraguay, discussions about a rural settlements program, and a high-level Sino-Paraguayan meeting on economic affairs. [passage omitted]

Venezuela

Perez Signs Cooperation Agreement With Suriname

*PA1910215489 Caracas Venezolana de Television
Canal 8 in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 89*

[Text] Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez will conclude his visit to Suriname today by signing an important agreement between the two countries. Noralba Jimenez reports on the president's agenda for today.

[Begin recording] [Jimenez] Perez will meet with Surinamese President Ramsewak Shankar early today. Perez will then attend the inauguration of an alcohol manufacturing plant financed by the Venezuelan Government and built with Venezuela's assistance. He will deliver a speech at the National Assembly and finally sign a bilateral cooperation agreement. For the purpose of improving bilateral relations, Perez and his companions will examine the cooperation started in 1978 through the

creation of the Joint Venezuela-Suriname Commission. Procedures will be devised for the hydrocarbons trade between the two countries. Hence the presence of Celestino Armas, Venezuelan minister for energy and mines, in Suriname.

[Perez] With sincere affection for the Surinamese people, I have returned today for these talks, which I am sure will be fruitful and result in closer relations between Venezuela and Suriname.

[Jimenez] This is the last country on Perez' tour through South America, which has already taken him to Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Uruguay. Perez will return to Venezuela tomorrow. [end recording]

Modernization Planned for State Information System

*PA1710215989 Caracas Venezolana de Television
Canal 8 in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Text] OCI [Central Information Office] Director Pastor Aguirre said that the State Information System shall be modernized to guarantee the people true and timely news service. He also reported that the technical and human resources of Channel 8, Radio Nacional, the Voice of Venezuela and VENPRESS shall be unified. Aguirre added that the state's propaganda shall benefit and guide the population in general.